

this power appears to have been destroyed by the Medes, while Babylon formed at the same time a separate kingdom, many kings mentioned in the Scriptures evince a second dynasty in Assyria.

This country is traversed in its whole breadth by a considerable river named *Zabus*, or, according to Xenophon, *Zabatus*, and otherwise *Zerbis*. It was called *Lycus*, or the Wolf, by the Greeks ; but it has re-assumed its primitive denomination of *Zab*, or, according to some modern travellers, *Zarb*. This river appears nearly equal to the Tigris, into which it falls a little above a position whose name of Ghilon was anciently *Aloni*. Farther down, another river named *Zabus Minor*, and called by the Macedonians *Caprus*, or the Boar, is also received by the Tigris, and now called by the Turks *Altunfou*, which in their language signifies the River of Gold. Assyria is sometimes named *Aturia*, although this name was proper only to a particular canton of the country in the environs of Nineveh. There is also mention of the name of *Adiabene*, as having supplanted that of Assyria, notwithstanding that it was distinguished as belonging only to a particular country which Assyria comprehended. *Corduene*
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was one of those countries towards the northern mountains, and which was annexed to the empire under Dioclesian, with many other cantons, as Moxoène, Arzanène, and Zabdicène, whereof we have spoken elsewhere. These, in consequence of the failure of Julian's expedition, his successor was obliged to render to the king of Persia. And Adiabène, conquered by Trajan many years before from the Parthians, relapsed almost as soon to its former possessors.

Nineveh, or, according to the oriental formula, *Nin-ève*, constructed by Ninus subsequently to Babylon, and on a more spacious plan, if we may credit Strabo, was destroyed by the Medes leagued with the Babylonians against the Assyrian Empire. But this city being mentioned as the residence of many Assyrian kings posterior to this empire, it must be supposed in a second state of existence. It may be doubted whether it ever fell under the domination of the Persians: for though near the Tigris in their return, the ten thousand, between the Zab and the mountains of the Carducians, met with the two desolated Medean cities of *Larissa* and *Mespila*, yet is there no mention of Nineveh. We must therefore conclude it to have been seated in the concavity of a sudden flexure described by the

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Tigris,

Tigris, and consequently without the line of their course. However, there is mention of *Ninus*, as existing in an age less remote ; and we are even assured of its site by vestiges on the Tigris, opposite the position of Mosul, retaining the name of Nino, independently of a particular place which the memory of the prophet Jonas renders venerable to the people of the country.

Arbela, whose name has a plural signification, is represented as the principal city of Adiabene, and is still in existence under the name of Erbil. The final victory of Alexander over Darius has rendered this place famous ; though the actual field of battle was at *Gaugamela*, nearer to the Tigris, and on the opposite side of the Zab to Arbela. The *Bumadus*, which Alexander met with after having passed the Tigris, is now known by the name of Hazir-fou, which is communicated by a place situated at the confluence of this river and the Zab. It is said of Gaugamela, the name whereof signifies the Habitation of the Camel, that in this place Darius Hystaspes had affected to entertain the camel that carried his personal camp-equipage in his Scythian expedition. At some distance from the little Zab, towards the mountains, we discover

cover in the modern name of Kerkouk the position of a place which, appearing under that of *Demetrias* in Strabo, may be the *Corcura* of Ptolemy. We have already remarked that it is not extraordinary to find two names to the same place in these countries: one imputed by the Macedonian conquerors; the other native and original, and which has commonly prevailed. This position is singularly identified by the mention that Strabo makes of the springs of naphtha, and the fires emitted by a hill in the environs of Demetrias: for these phenomena are observed near Kerkouk: the burning hill itself retaining the name of Korkour, which is scarcely an alteration of Corcura. Farther on, the city named *Siazuros*, in the account of an expedition of Heraclius in this country, is easily recognized in Sherzour, the capital of a particular government on this frontier of the Turkish empire.

In re-approaching the Tigris, the *Garamæi*, who were a people of Assyria, according to Ptolemy, are found under the name of Garin: and the principal city on the bank of the river, and called *Carcha*, preserves the name of Kark, though the place is commonly called Eski-Bagdad, or Old Bagdad. In the Nestorian

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church, the metropolitan see of Garm is named *Beth-Soloe*. Tracing the retreat of the Roman army in the expedition of Julian, we find *Carcha* an intermediate situation between *Sumere* and *Dura*. The first of the places is still called Samera ; and in the ninth century it became considerable by the residence of several Khaliffs, under whose dominion it is found distinguished by the Arabic name of *Serramen-rai*, alluding to the specious and alluring aspect of this dwelling. The other position is distinguished by the name of the sepulchre of a revered personage, preceding the local denomination ; as *Imam-Muhammed Dour*. There is mention of *Opis*, as being near the entrance of a river in the Tigris ; and this river, whose name is *Physcus* in Xenophon, appears under the name of *Torna* in the march of Heraclius, and of *Odorneh* in the modern geography. There is every reason to believe that the city which Pliny fixes between the Tigris and the *Tornadotus*, and to which Alexander remounted by the Tigris to remove obstacles that impeded his designs, is this identical Opis, which assumed the name of *Antiochia* under the Seleucides. And as the position of Opis was above the retrenchment that we have spoken

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spoken of in treating of Mesopotamia, as separating it from Babylon, we may yet descend the Tigris without risking an encroachment on the contiguous country.

At this height, but distant from the river *Artemita*, was a Greek city, on a stream whose name, which is sometimes written *Silla*, should rather be called *Delas*; the modern form whereof is *Diala*. It is said that this city had another name than that which it held of the Greeks: and seeing that its position, by actual observation of the country, falls on a place called *Dascara*, with the surname of *el-Melik*, or the Royal, retaining vestiges of magnificent edifices withal, it is reasonable to suppose it the same with *Daſtagerda*, mentioned in the Byzantian history as possessing a splendid palace, inhabited by *Khofroes*, and which was destroyed by *Heraclius*, in retaliation for some devastations that the provinces of the Greek empire had suffered from this king of Persia. Still farther from the river, *Apollonia* communicated its name to a particular canton; and this city is now represented by the position of *Shereban*. The name *Galula* of an adjacent place indicates the position of *Halus*. Beyond

the territory of Apollonia, and towards the passage of Mount Zagros, is a country distinguished in the name of *Chalonitis*, by an author who has described the provinces of the Parthian empire. But the situation of this country becomes ambiguous, when it is found elsewhere that Ctesiphon, of which we shall speak in treating of Babylon, is a city of Chalonitis. To conclude what concerns Assyria, a position given by the name of *Albana* is known to be that of Holuan, near to the mountains which form the boundary of Media.

B A B Y L O N I A.

FROM the limits which it has appeared expedient to give to Mesopotamia and Assyria, Babylonia extends both on the Euphrates and Tigris to the Persian Gulf, by which it is terminated towards the south; confining with Arabia Deserta on the west, and with Susiana on the east. The name of Chaldea, which is more precisely appropriated to the part nearest to the gulf, is sometimes employed as a designation of the entire country. And the greatest
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part of it being comprehended between the rivers, has given occasion to extend to it the name of Mesopotamia. It is this country which the Arabs name properly Irak; and it is by the extension that this name has taken in penetrating into ancient Media, that the part contiguous to Babylonia is called Irak Arabi. The proximity of the rivers towards the confines of Mesopotamia, in a country whose superficies is extremely uniform, had given occasion to the opening of many canals, that convey the waters of the Euphrates towards the Tigris; and which still appear, according to the accounts of travellers, though without water. The first we have to speak of had its issue near a city named *Sippora*: and this must be believed the *Nar-raga* of Pliny, since he cites it as being adjacent to *Hippara*, which appears to be the same city as that just mentioned. The canal named *Nahr-Sares*, is known to be that called Nar-Sarfar. But the greatest was the *Nar-Malcha*, *Fluvius Regum*, or the Royal River, which joined the Tigris near Seleucia. Repaired by Trajan in his expedition against the Parthians, it had again become dry, when Julian returned the waters of the Euphrates into it, but which no longer flow.

Adhering to the course of this river, we find it enveloping by several implications a city whose name of *Peri-Saboras*, in an expedition of Julian, is after the oriental form of Firuz-Sapor. But it is more commonly known by the name of Anbar ; and the first khalif of the house of Abbas, in the eighth century, made it his residence. It may be observed that the name of Anbar, which in Arabic signifies properly a magazine of provisions, has great affinity with that of *Ancobaritis*, which we find in Ptolemy as proper to a particular canton of this country. At the same height, but nearer to the Tigris, is the position which *Sitace* ought to take, a city considerable enough to have communicated the name of *Sitacene* to the circumjacent country. As we learn from Xenophon that the Greeks met with this city before they passed the Tigris, it must be erroneously placed in Ptolemy far beyond that river. Vestiges of it form a small eminence called Karkuf, which some travellers have mistaken for the remains of Babylon. Bagdad, not far from this, is a city of the Islamism, and of later date, placed at first by al-Manfor, the second of the Abbassides, on the right bank of the Tigris, in a place called by the Turks Kushlar-Kalafi, or

the Castle of Birds ; and afterwards transferred to the opposite side of the river, where it now flourishes. Dignified under the khalifat with the title of Medinet-as-Salam, or the City of Peace, it is cited by the writers of the Lower Empire in the name of *Irenopolis*, which in Greek has the same signification. It was a little lower, in the territory of a place named *Cocbe*, on the right bank of the Tigris, that Seleucus Nicator having in view the depopulation of Babylon, founded a city, to be, under the name of *Seleucia*, the capital of the east. The same motive with respect to Seleucia, induced the Parthian monarchs to erect on the other side of the river, almost opposite to the ancient site of *Cocbe*, a new city, under the name of *Ctesiphon*, which became their ordinary residence. Hence what we find denominated in the oriental geography al-Modain, or the Two Cities, represents Seleucia and Ctesiphon ; and in this last the ruins of an ancient edifice are called Takt-Kefra, or the Throne of Khofroés.

BABYLON, the most ancient city in the world, founded by Belus, who is thought to have been the same as Nimrod, embellished by Semiramis, and long after by Nabucodonosor, was bisected by the course of the Euphrates
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from north to south. Its extent formed an equilateral square, whose sides subtended the four Cardinal Points of the Great Circle. The mensuration attributed to its circumference, and on which the ancients are not agreed, as three hundred and sixty, or four hundred and eighty stadia, has given occasion to estimate it rather as a region of country, than the possible extent of a city, for want of a proper distinction in the length of the stadium employed therein. And, as it is not the object of the present work to enter into a discussion on this subject, the reader is referred to a Memoir that treats particularly of Babylon, in Volume XXVIII. of the Memoirs of the Academy. It will there appear, on the result of a valuation founded on the greatest probabilities, that the extent of Babylon, which was never filled with habitations, is to be estimated in relation to Paris as five to two*. This superb city was fallen into such a state

* By plans of London and Paris, published in the year 1754, upon the same scale, by Mr. Rocque (chorographer to the King), in order to ascertain the comparative magnitude of these rivals, it appears that London contained 5455 acres, and Paris 4028; consequently that there was an excess in favour of the first of 1427, that, bearing the proportion to this, of 39 to 29. But the superior increase of London has been such since

state of decay under the Parthians, that what its walls contained was only a large park, serving for their kings to take the pleasures of the chase. However, some vestiges of it remain. The foundation of the temple of Belus is still a ponderous mass of masonry, wherein is recognized the same disposition of ground-plan that is found in the walls of the city. And in another part the remains of walls in squares of bricks, cemented with bitumen, and indurated by time, correspond with the situation which antiquity gives to the palace of its kings, and are called by the Jews of the country the prison of Nabucodonosor. The name of Babil is preserved in the place withal.

Among the kings of Parthia of the name of Vologeses, he who was cotemporary with Nero

since that time, that, by reducing the plans of the two cities, published in the last year on different scales, to a common standard, London will be found to exceed Paris by about 2510 acres, and in the ratio of 41 to 29. Now it follows that if London is to Paris as 41 to 29, and Paris to Babylon as 2 to 5, Babylon must exceed London by about $\frac{7}{9}$. But if it be considered that, like most ancient cities in the eastern division of Asia, its walls inclosed pasture-ground for the cattle, to be consumed during a siege, it may well be questioned whether the inhabited part of it ever exceeded London in its present extent.

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and Vespasian, constructed, at some distance from Babylon, a city to which he gave the name of *Vologesia*. It was situated on a canal, drawn from the right of the Euphrates ; and which is not the Nar-Sarès, as appears in Ptolemy, whose map extravagantly errs in depicting the courses of rivers. This derivation is above the position of Babylon, and corresponds with that known to lead to Mesched Hosein, where it expands in a pool, which may be the remains of the great lake said to have been excavated for the purpose of preserving Babylon from inundations, when the snow melts on the mountains which cover the sources of the Euphrates. The tomb of Hosein, son of Ali, of the family of Mahomet, may have caused the change of name in this place. Another canal, derived from the same bank of the Euphrates, but below Babylon, and whose aperture Alexander caused to be repaired, was named *Pallacopa*. It is now absorbed in a morass called Rahemah, at the extremity of which a city bore the name of *Alexandria*. This city was known by the name of *Hira*, when it became the residence of the Arabian princes who served the Persians and Parthians against the Romans ; and called in history by the general name of *Alamundari*,
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after the name al-Mondar, common to many of these princes at the fall of their dynasty in the first age of Mahometism. A similar cause to that which operated on the name of *Vologesia*, has induced the mutation of this also. The body of Ali, who had been assassinated in Kufa (a place but a few miles distant, and long since abandoned), was interred in Hira; which, from the sepulchre of this Khalif, came to be called Mesched-Ali.

In returning to the Euphrates, *Borsippa*, or, according to Ptolemy, *Barsita*, was a city distinguished by a particular sect of the Chaldeans, whose name denotes rather the persons and ministers of a religious faith, than the inhabitants of any particular district of country. It is remarkable, on this subject, to find near the Euphrates a city named Semavat, or Celestial; and a principal arm of the river, called Wadi-Uffema, or the River of Heaven. Below the former position, *Sura*, where the Jews had a school which rivalled that of Neharda, subsists under the same name. Thence we shall follow the Euphrates to its junction with the Tigris. In the angle formed by this confluence was a city to which are imputed two several names, as to many others in these oriental countries:

Apamea,

Apamea, in Ptolemy; *Digba*, in Pliny: and if Ptolemy, by a position whose name he writes *Didigua*, appears to give two different cities, it is only by a similar error to that wherein he falls in distinguishing Chalybon from Berœa in Syria. This position is occupied by a fortress, whose name of Korna expresses in Arabic a point resembling a horn. What the Tigris furnishes to observation below Ctesiphon, regards a river named *Gyndes*. It descends, according to Herodotus, from the mountains of Mantiene, or Matiane, in the northern part of Media, already mentioned, and is received into the Tigris. Cyrus, finding it on his passage, divided it into three hundred and sixty channels. This name of *Gyndes*, or, as Tacitus expresses it, *Gindes*, in describing a river of Aria, is the same as Zeindeh, in the Persian language denoting (as that passing by Ispahan) a river which revives after having disappeared. The *Gyndes* of which Herodotus speaks, reduced to nothing by the number of drains which it suffered from Cyrus, has at length re-assumed its course to the Tigris; and its entrance into this river is called Foum-el-Saleh, or the Mouth of Peace, in the Arabic language. The name given to it by the Turks in the places whence it issues,

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is Kara-Sou, or the Black River. A position named *Aracca*, on this eastern side of the Tigris, attracts the attention of the learned, by reason of the affinity in its name with that of *Erech*, mentioned in the Bible among the cities constructed by Nimrod.

But we must not omit remarking that there was a time when the Euphrates had its own mouth separately from that of the Tigris; and it was in existence when the fleet of Alexander ascended from the sea towards Babylon. The term of the navigation of the sea from the river Indus was a place named *Diridotis*, and otherwise *Teredon*, at the head of the Persian Gulf, which receives the Tigris and Euphrates. Accompanying a modern traveller in the route of Bashora, towards the west, there will be found the ancient bed of the river, now dry: and for a detail on the subject, of which the present work is not susceptible, the reader may consult a Memoir in Volume XXX. of the Memoirs of the Academy, illustrated with a map representing the place, with all the concomitant circumstances. The *Orcheni*, inhabiting a city named *Orchoë*, caused the diminution of the Euphrates, by deriving it through their lands, which could not otherwise be watered. This city was one of the principal

principal of Chaldea, and the center of a considerable sect of those doctors to whom the name of Chaldeans is applied. It is believed that its situation is found in the place now named Drahemia and Dgiam-Ali, on a canal, which issuing from the Tigris a little above the position of Bashora conducts to this city, whose foundation, under the khalifat of Omar, has caused the depopulation of the circumjacent places. It is thus that a great intermediate deposite of merchandize, whose name of *Apologi*, scarcely discernible in the modern form of Oboleh, a little below the aperture of the canal just mentioned, has transferred this advantage to Bashora.

The lower part of the course of the Tigris from the junction of the Euphrates, was called *Pasitigris*; and this is what is now named Shatul-Arab, or the River of the Arabs. We see that, in the time of Alexander, this river only communicated with the sea after traversing a pool or moor, called the Chaldean morafs: and in seasons of spring tides, by which the army of Trajan suffered in his eastern expedition, this sunken land is still inundated. The land which the canal of Bashora heretofore descending to the sea, and the Pasitigris inclosed, was called *Mesene*, as
being

being between two arms of the river. And in the oriental writers, who speak of the churches subjected to the Nestorian Catholicos of Seleucia, this insulated shred of country is called Perat-Miscan, or the Mesene of the Euphrates, to distinguish it from the Mesene of the Tigris, which we have already mentioned. We shall conclude this article with remarking, that the *Eulæus*, a river of Susiana, approaching near to the left or eastern bank of the Pasitigris there was a communication opened between them, which is still navigated. An Arab prince, named Spasines, having there constructed a rampart on a mound raised by human labour, this place was named *Spasini Charax*. But it will belong to Susiana rather than to Babylon, if we take the course of the Pasitigris for the separation of these countries.

VI.

P E R S I S.

CARMANIA GEDROSIA.

PERSIS ET SUSIANA.

PERSIA extends from the frontier of Media, on the north, southward to the gulf which from it is named *Sinus Persicus*. It is separated from Babylonia by Susiana, and bounded on the east by Carmania. Its name in the Bible is *Paras*, which is the same with that of Fars, according to the modern form, seeing that the permutation in the initial of *P* to *F* is frequent in this country, where Isfahan, for example, is pronounced Isfahan. Elam, son of Shem, is the parent of this nation, according to the holy text. It remained in obscurity till the time of
Cyrus,

Cyrus, who extended his dominion over the most considerable part of Asia that was known, from the river Indus to the Ægean Sea; subjecting to the patrimony of his ancestors as well the kingdom of Babylon, as whatever the domination of the Medes had comprehended westward to the river Halys; and annexing to it also the kingdom of Lydia beyond that river. This empire, to which Cambyfes, son of Cyrus, added Egypt, subsisted not much more than two ages, when it was conquered by Alexander, after whose death the eastern provinces fell to the lot of Seleucus Nicator; and his successors in Syria lost these provinces to the Parthians. But, under the dominion of these last, Persia had its particular kings; and in an enumeration which we have of the provinces of their empire, neither Persia, nor the adjacent countries of Susiana and Carmania, are found comprised. The Persian princes were nevertheless in a state of dependence till the third century. A Persian, who took the name of Artaxerxes, shook off the yoke of the Parthians, and transferred their power to the Persians, who enjoyed it about four hundred years, till the invasion of the Arabs, under the first Khalifs, successors of Mahomet. The ancient renown of Persia,

which a second dynasty renewed, has maintained the name of this empire, as a general term in geography, applied to all that country which from the limits of the Turkish domination extends eastward to Hindooستان. Joining Susiana to Persia Proper, with that province which first presents itself, we enter upon the detail of particular objects.

SUSIANA, whose name is now Khozistan, participates the situation of Persia, as being contained within the limits of Media and the Persian Gulf. It confines with Babylon in the neighbourhood of the Tigris; and the river *Orontes*, which is also found under the name of *Pasitigris*, and called Tab in the modern geography, separates it from Persia Proper on the borders of the gulf. The name of *Elymais* takes a great extent in Susiana, being as well applied to the northern and mountainous division, as to the maritime part, which is flat and moorish. But the first is more agreeable to the situation of the *Elymæi*, who are mentioned as having a prince independent both of the Macedonians of Syria, and the Parthians. Another country of Susiana, and which comprised the capital, according to Herodotus, was named *Cissia*. The
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middle of the country is traversed by the river *Eulæus*, which is *Ulaï* in Daniel; and which taking also the name of *Choaspes*, pierces, before arriving at the capital, a mountain, whose name of Koh-asf signifies in Persian the Mountain of the Horse. We read that the kings of Persia drink no other water than that of this river. Its true source, above its issue from the Koh-asf, is in the Koh-zerdeh, or the Yellow Mountain, from whose opposite side springs the Zeindehrud, or the river of Ispahan. After having directed its course very obliquely towards the Pasitigris, with which, as we have observed, this river has an artificial communication, it turns suddenly, and discharges itself into the Persian Gulf by many mouths, taking from a modern place on its banks the name of Karun.

Susa, from whose name is formed that of the province, appears also under the plural form of *Susan*, which in the language of the country signifies Lilies. It was the winter dwelling of the Persian kings, the great heats of the summer rendering Ecbatanes the more agreeable residence during that season. It is now commonly called Tuster, or, with more conformity to its original name, Sufter. A city now in ruins, but heretofore considerable, and whose

vulgar name of Ahwaz, extended by the Arabs to all the Khozistan, would appear to preserve in that of Hus (by which it is known to the Syrians) some analogy to the name of *Chusii*, or *Cifii*, mentioned as a people of Susiana, as well as of a particular canton called *Ciffia*. The mountains which covered the country on the north, were occupied by people who acknowledged no superior; for, to the Elymeans must be joined the *Cossæi*, who, by a situation, confining on Media, are sometimes comprehended in it. The *Uxii* were placed on the frontiers of Persia; and Alexander, to open himself a way, was obliged, notwithstanding the asperity of the places, to reduce this nation. Their name may be perceived in the modern denomination of Alciac, which is particularly appropriated to this canton, which concludes what we have to say concerning Susiana. Adding withal, that the whole extent of this mountainous region is now named Loûristan, and that the people inhabiting it are called Loûr and Baktiari.

WE enter now upon the description of Persia, properly so called. The mountainous country which we have seen making the northern part of Susiana, continues to the center of Persia. It becomes

becomes very even on the frontier of the Kerman ; and the maritime country is also plain. Its principal rivers, *Araxes* and *Medus*, after uniting their streams, lose themselves in a lake of salt water, with which the ancient geographers were unacquainted, but whose modern name is Bakteghian. A dyke raised by some prince to contain the first of these rivers, has caused it to be called Bend-Emir. The second appears to be that which towards its source is named Abi-Kuren, or the Water of Kur; which Shah-Abbas undertook to turn into the river of Ispahan, by cutting through a mountain. The *Cyrus* of which Strabo speaks, as having its course in *Cæle Persis*, or concave Persia, through the Pasargades, cannot be the Abi-Kuren ; seeing the manner in which he mentions the *Medus*, more resembling it in its circumstances. One must pass the *Araxes* of Persia, as the same author says Alexander did in his march, to arrive at *Persepolis*, whose magnificent ruins are well known a little beyond the Bend-Emir. The denomination, purely Greek, of *Persepolis*, conceals from us the native name, which might be the same with that of Estakar, under which the Persians of the present day recognize this place ; but which, more apparent in its ruins,

is commonly called Tchel-minar, or the Forty Columns, figuratively for an indefinite number. Shiraz has taken in Farş the rank which Persepolis anciently held ; and though the writers since the time of Mahomet refer the foundation of this city to the year of the Hegira seventy-six, reporting withal that it received great augmentations in the fourth century of the same æra, yet its situation is too advantageous for us to believe that such had been formerly neglected. In seeking then to give it a place in antiquity, it may be remarked that the name of *Corra*, applied to a Persian city by Ptolemy, is the same with that of the river which passes through this, or Correm-dere ; the last member of which being only the general designation of a current of water. It is to be observed that this does not fall into the Persian Gulf, as we see in some maps ; but, like the united Araxes and Medus, expands itself in a moor, whose waters are salt.

Pasargadæ was the ancient royal city of the Persians. A particular people who took the name of it, were distinguished for comprehending the tribe or family of the Achemenides, the most illustrious of the nation, and from whom Cyrus was descended. Cyrus had there
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his tomb ; and a city which preserves the name of Pasa, or Fasa, with the surname of Kuri, according to the Persians, shews us the position of Pasargades, or Pasagardes ; for the name is also thus written : and the modern termination of Gherd, to the names of many places in Persia, may authorise this diversity. The mountains which cover the north of this country were occupied by the *Parætaceni* ; and it is remarked that a neighbouring canton to Isfahan is named Perhaûer. That which is called Hetzardara, or the Thousand Mountains, may answer to the *Parchoatras*, which, according to Ptolemy, separates Persia from Media. The name of *Aspadana*, among the cities which he gives to Persia, has too much affinity with that of Isfahan to permit any doubt of its identity : though it may be observed of this city, which the great Shah Abbas made his capital, that it is beyond the mountains which constitute the modern limits of Fars. Pliny speaks of a city under the name of *Ecbatana*, as a place occupied by the Magi ; a circumstance that attracts our attention to a place called Gnerden, where the Ghebres, or ancient Parsis, preserving the worship of fire, have a priest of superior dignity charged with the office of preserving a pyre
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perpetually burning on an adjacent mountain. And it is remarked that the name Elburz of the mountain is common to many other places consecrated to this object of superstition. In the name of Iezd, on the frontier of the Kerman, may be recognized that of *Isaticbæ*, though placed in Carmania by Ptolemy. There remains something to be said on the maritime part of Persia ; which, in a Memoir of Volume XXX. of the Memoirs of the Academy, may be found described in a more ample detail than can be admitted in a work of this nature. A royal residence, under the name of *Taoce*, at some distance from the sea, is indicated by the name of Taûg in the oriental geography. The limits between Persia and Carmania, on the coast of the Gulf, were fixed by Nearcus, admiral of Alexander's fleet, to be opposite a neighbouring isle, whose name of *Cataa* is recognized under the modern form of Keish, or Caïs. This isle, though of no great extent, was remarkable for being the emporium of a great commerce, before this advantage was transferred to Ormus.

CARMANIA ET GEDROSIA.

CARMANIA succeeding Persia towards the east, preserves in its extent the same parallels of latitude. Ptolemy, encroaching on Gedrosia, exaggerates the dimensions of Carmania far beyond the limits assigned to it in the relation of Nearcus; who, coasting along these countries, fixes as a term of division a promontory named *Carpella*, which is indubitably Cape Jask; and recognizing moreover for the first place in Carmania, coming from the mouths of the Indus, that which, under the name of *Badis*, he indicates as adjacent. The objects that antiquity offers to observation in Carmania, are for the most part limited to the sea-coast. *Harmozia* was an ancient position on the continent, before the retreat of its inhabitants to a little island in the vicinity, which happened on the invasion of the country by the Moguls, in the thirteenth century. This isle, called Gerun, is mentioned in antiquity under the name of *Ogyris*, placing there the tomb of king Erythras,

thras, who is pretended to have given his name to the Erythrean Sea. The people that this desert isle received, communicated to it the name of their primitive dwelling; and, notwithstanding that an insulated ground, of small extent, covered with salt, destitute of fresh water, was but a dreary habitation, we know that, by its advantageous situation for a mart of Indian commerce, it became the once flourishing state of Ormus. The greatest island of the Persian Gulf, near Ormus, and separated from the continent only by a narrow channel, is Kismis, otherwise called Vroct; and preserving in the last of these names that of *Oaraçta*, which we find attributed to it by the ancients. A Memoir in Volume XXX. of the Memoirs of the Academy, affording a more minute detail of this coast, shews the isles that appear under the names of *Tyrus* and *Aradus* to be, one Ormus, and the other Arek. And it may be said that the position of Harmozia on the continent is represented by Gomron, or Bender Abbassi. The dependencies of Lar, which from the great heats of the country are called Ghermistan, appear to belong to Fars rather than to Kerman. In the interior country, where modern geography finds many cities, we
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can only indicate *Carmana* as referring to antiquity, and in those ages designated as the capital. This city preserves, as well as the country itself, the name of Kerman, though it is also known by the name of Sirjan. Ptolemy distinguishes the northern part by the qualification of the Desert Carmania; and the name of *Modomarsice*, which he gives as a canton of it, is found in the modern name of Mastih, and which we find appropriated to a particular place.

LET us now pass to Gedrosia, which from the limits of Carmania extends to India, and from the shore of the gulf stretches inland to Arachosia, of which we shall presently speak, in treating of Aria. This country is now called Mekran. What an army of Alexander suffered here, returning from India, affords a most disadvantageous idea of this country: and it appears that the same distresses, from want of provisions and water, and from columns of moving sand, had long before proved the destruction of the armies of Semiramis and Cyrus. All the maritime part had for inhabitants Ichthyophagi, or Feeders on Fish; the skins of the largest whereof serving them for clothing,

6 while

while the ribs contributed to the construction of their cabins. The navigation of the fleet of Alexander has furnished a numerous detail of positions on this shore. A principal one of these is Tiiz, which represents the *Tisa* of Ptolemy. Retreating from the sea, we find *Pura*, the ancient capital of Gedrosia, preserving its name in that of Purg, or Foreg. This was the termination of the toilsome march of Alexander towards the frontier of Carmania. The name of Kidje, by which the place of residence of a prince of the country is called, may be that called *Chodda* by Ptolemy. And we think in the position of Ermajil to discover that of *Rambacia*, which Alexander found on his route before passing a defile of mountains, which would appear the *Parfici Montes* of Ptolemy. The nation of *Oritæ* find their name in that of Haûr, and the *Arabitæ* in Araba. A canton named *Sangada*, immediately contiguous to the mouths of the Indus, is that of the Sanganes, known by their inhospitable treatment of strangers who have the misfortune to fall into their hands.

VII.

A R I A.

*BACTRIANA, SOGDIANA.**ARIA.*

THE name of this country is properly that of a particular province; and it is by extension of its limits, to comprehend several adjacent cantons, that *Ariana* appears a name distinguished from *Aria* in antiquity. This extension is carried by Strabo as far as the mouths of the Indus; and its limits described in such a manner as to embrace the frontier of Carmania as far as Gedrosia. But, without descending thus to the sea, it may be said that the country which represents the ancient *Ariana*, is that which the Persians call Khora-

fan,

fan, because of its relative situation towards the rising sun : and the name of *Choro-mithrena*, in which is recognized that of Mithra, the deity of the sun, according to the ancient Persians, would correspond with the situation of the same country, if Ptolemy did not apply it to a district of Media less remote than Khorasan.

Aria had a principal city of the same name ; and when we read that *Artacoana*, among the nation of the *Arii*, was the royal residence, the same city is to be understood, under a particular and distinctive denomination, which extended to all the country in its dependence. There is also mention of a river called *Arius* ; and it may be remarked that Heri-rud, or the river Heri, passes by Herat, the capital of the country, and the most considerable city of Khorasan. Here are found many positions less disordered than those given by Ptolemy. *Susia*, on the route of Alexander, immediately before he arrived at Artacoana, preserves its name in Zeuzan, *Bitaxa* in Badkis, and *Sariga* in Seraks. But the river *Arius*, and a lake called *Aria Palus*, are subjects of difficulty. Seeing in the oriental geography that Seraks above mentioned, distant from Herat towards the north, receives the remains of the Heri-rud, diminished by

by

by numerous drains ; and finding in Strabo that the *Arius* loses itself in the sands ; we cannot, in despite of these concurrent testimonies, conduct this river into a lake, as represented by Ptolemy. There is known no other lake in all this country than that of Zere, so called from a city whose name is found to be *Zaris* in Ctesias. There is mention also of a city named *Alexandria* in Aria, and which is placed by Ptolemy near this lake. To judge of its position, it must be remarked that Alexander, who from Artacoana entered the country of the Zaranges (of whom we shall presently speak), must have found his passage between the western extremity of lake Zere and the neighbouring mountains. Now it is probable that a route indicated from the capital of the Zaranges towards this extremity, led to a place of some consideration ; and a town of that description, named Corra, is thus situated. But wherefore is not this Alexandria reputed to appertain to Aria, since it was situated on the *Aria Palus* ? We have seen then Alexander pass from Aria into an adjacent country, whose principal city, named *Prophthasia*, preserves in the name of Zarang that of the *Zarangæi*, otherwise *Drangæ*, who inhabited this country ; for this diversity

in the orthography of the same name is produced by a practice familiar to the orientals, of interchanging the Zain and Daled. The *Ety-mander*, known at present by the name of Hind-mend, traverses this country, to convey into lake Zere what remains of its waters, after numerous derivations; and does not descend northward to the sea, as Ptolemy would represent, who seems indeed but indifferently instructed in the chorography of Aria and its dependencies. The *Ariaspe*, whom succours afforded to Cyrus had caused to be distinguished with the surname of *Evergetæ*, or Benefactors, are still recognized by the name of Dergasp. A city which, in re-mounting the Hind-men, is found under the name of Best, indicates the position of *Abeste*, which Pliny gives to Arachosia. Among the provinces of the Parthian empire is *Anabon*, which following Aria, and preceding the Drangiane, has a great city, whose name of *Pbra*, or rather *Para* or *Parra*, is now pronounced Ferah, by the permutation of the initial letter. All this country is now called Sigistan; a name probably formed of *Sacastiana*, which the enumeration of the Parthian provinces places between the Drangiane and Arachosia, deducing this name from
that

that of the Scythian nation of *Sacæ*. The name of *Segestani* is also found to belong to a most valorous troop serving in an army which obeyed a Persian monarch of the second empire.

Arachofia is a particular country which succeeds to the Drangiane on the limits of India. Its capital is named Rockhage in the oriental geography; and the country, Arrokhage, with the article prefixed. An *Alexandria*, which preserves the name of Scanderie of Arrokhage, though otherwise named Vaihend, was constructed in this country. Alexander, who from the Drangiane entered the Arrokhage, turned afterwards to the north, to invade the Bactriane. And to this end he passed Mount *Paropamisus*, one of the most elevated in Asia; and to which the Macedonians, to flatter this prince, gave the name of Caucasus. The chain of this mountain, which bounds Bactriana on one side, bends from the other upon the frontier of India: and the country which from it was called in antiquity *Paropamisus*, with the *Paropamisadæ* who occupied it, belonged rather to India than to Ariana. A place is mentioned by the name of *Ortospana*, or *Carura*, immediately preceding the passage of this mountain. But the *Alexandria* constructed beyond this passage being

Indian by its situation, in treating of India we shall take notice of it: and, before entering upon Bactriana, we must survey some adjacent countries to Aria, from the west to the north.

H Y R C A N I A.

THE limits of Hyrcania are not easily determined. To assume as a term the mouth of a river named *Sideris*, where the sea commonly called Caspian begins to take, according to Pliny, the name of *Mare Hyrcanum*, is to circumscribe it within the angle which this sea forms between the east and the south. This river of *Sidæ* has not lost its name so totally as not to be found again in that of Ester, of which the name of Ester-Abad, or the city Ester, is formed: and, in the oriental pronunciation, Sider and Ester are confounded. There is also recognized a river named *Socanda*, in the modern form of Abi-Scoun, or Socoun, which in Persian signifies the Water or River of Socoun. If we take our departure from the *Sideris*, we find Hyrcania bounded by the sea that bears its name on no other shore than the eastern; though not admitting that sea as a boundary, it appears prolonged on the southern coast of
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the Caspian. *Zadracarta*, mentioned in treating of Media, is qualified as the royal city of Hyrcania, in the history of Alexander's expedition; and the position of *Saramane*, given to Hyrcania by Ptolemy, is found by the name of Siarman on this southern shore. But we know that different times prescribe different limits to countries. According to the recital which we owe to Polybius of the expedition of Antiochus III. king of Syria, against the Parthians, *Syringis*, which by the circumstances of this narrative is very remote, and beyond the mountains, is the principal city of Hyrcania; and that which Ptolemy gives under the same name of *Hyrcania*, appears to be this city. Now the actually existent capital of this country being Jorjan, according to our pronunciation, is more correctly Corcan; in which we may perceive what, according to the orthography of the ancient writers, is Hurcan, or Hyrcania*.

In the description of the provinces of the empire of the Parthians, the country of Hyrcania

* The liberties taken by the Greek and Roman writers with the names of places, can only be equalled by the practice of those of France. Who, for example, would discover the names of Antwerp and the Scheldt under the disguises of *Anvers* and *L'Escaut*?

cania succeeds immediately to *Astabena*, having a city where it is said that the first Arfaces, founder of this empire, was proclaimed king. The name of this city is read *Afaac*: and one may perceive the resemblance therein with that of Zaûeh on this frontier. The Dahistan, which is contiguous, evidently owes this name to the nation of *Dahæ*, which Arfaces governed. The *Barcanii* mentioned in the armies of the kings of Persia, retain their name in that of Balkan, which a mountain and a gulf adjacent still bear. *Apavaretica* was the name of an inland province, which retains that of Abiverd, or Baverd. It was of an adjacent canton named *Parthiene* that the name of Parthian, once so illustrious, was formed. This canton under the kings of Persia, and the Macedonian princes of Syria, was subordinate to Hyrcania, and of little consideration. But the conquests of the Parthians extended the name of *Parthia* to that part of Media situated beyond the Caspian Gates. *Parthaunisa*, as it appears in the description already cited of the empire of the Parthians, or *Nisæa*, was the principal city of Parthiene, and the place of sepulture for their kings. Nesa is still the name of this city; which, beyond the hills of Sahar, or the *Sariphi* of Ptolemy, has before it

it vast plains, proper for the Parthian nomades, or shepherds, as they were characterized. And it was thence that the Turkish sultan, ancestor of the Ottoman family, departed for the banks of the Euphrates. Let us add, that a river which flows in the environs of Nesa, falls into the Caspian Sea, under the name of *Ochus* in antiquity.

We have yet to speak of a province which was comprised in the empire of the Parthians. *Margiana*, adjacent to Bactriana, lay east of Parthiene, and north of Aria. It owed its name to the river *Margus*, which issues from the mountains between Bactriana and Aria; and like the Arius, to which its course is parallel, is absorbed a little below the capital on the borders of the desert, by which a great part of this country is enveloped; the Persians preserving its name in Marg-ab. The fertility of a particular canton determined Antiochus, son of Seleucus Nicator, to inclose it with a rampart of fifteen hundred stadia, as appears by Strabo. But probably these stadia are of the shortest scale, as that seems to have been specially used in the eastern countries. The prince whom we have just mentioned made a new and very considerable city of a situation which Alexander had judged pro-

per for an *Alexandria*, altering its name at the same time to that of *Antiochia*. This is known to the oriental geography by the name of Marw; with the surname of Shahi-gian, as who should say, the soul or affection of the sovereign; the great calamities which it has suffered from those revolutions to which Asiatic states have ever been extremely subject, having not totally annihilated it. The name of Marw is common to another city, which is Marwerrund, or Marou of the River: and this river the Merg-ab. *Maruca* is a position to report here; because we recognize the *Marucaï* in the canton named Marushak, adjacent to Marw, though placed by Ptolemy in Bactriana; where we shall have occasion to remark a still more eccentric transposition by this geographer.

BACTRIANA.

IT extends along the southern bank of the Oxus, which separates it from Sogdiana. The mountains, which are a continuation of the *Paropamisus*, covering the north of India, bound

bound Bactriana towards the south. This country is said to be of such high antiquity as to have been conquered by Ninus. It was subjected to the Persians since the time of Cyrus, but was never conquered by the Parthians. At the time of the insurrection of these against the Syrian kings, the Greeks, who under these princes governed the remote provinces, rendered themselves independent in Bactriana; and became so powerful by new conquests, that the country to the mouths of the Indus, and much beyond the limits of Alexander's conquests, was subjected to them. There is a considerable confusion in the names of rivers in Bactriana. *Ochus* cannot be the same river as that already cited; since, united with the *Dargomanes*, it falls into the Oxus. The name of *Bactrus* is given to a river which should communicate it to the capital. This capital, called *Bactra*, had also the name of *Zariaspa*, which also appears to be applied to the river *Braetus*. We know at present but the name of the principal river, which receives another near the capital; and this name is Dehasth. As to the modern name of Balk, which has superseded that of *Bactra*, it should not be esteemed an alteration of this name; but rather an appellative term, de-

noting

noting a principal city; this having merited such distinction in all ages.

We see, in the march of Alexander to invade Bactriana, that, after traversing the mountains, he found on his passage a city named *Drapsaca*, or *Darapsa*; and the topical disposition of the country offers to observation a place called Bamian, at the issue of the gorges which give entrance to it. To this canton, named Gaur or Gour, may be applied the name of *Guria*, which Polybius uses in speaking of an expedition of Antiochus III. against Euthydemus, who became sovereign in Bactriana. The *Tochari* were mountaineers, on the declivity which regards Bactriana: and Tokaristan* is still the name of the country between the mountains and the Gihon, or Oxus. A city under the name of *Aornos*, which appears common to many places strong by situation, can be no better assigned than to Talekan, having a castle on a mountain called Nokr-koh, or the Mountain of Silver, and which was besieged by Zenghiz-khan. And this concludes what we have to say concerning Bactriana. It must nevertheless

* The termination of this word signifies country, or region, in the Persian language; as *Arab-estan*, *Frank-estan*, (Europe), *Khourd-estan*, *Hindoo-estan*, &c.

be added, that if Ptolemy here places Maracanda, which actually belongs to Sogdiana, it is that the latitude of this city does not amount to the height whereto he advances Sogdiana, but is included in the space which he assigns by a proportionate exaggeration to this country immediately contiguous.

S O G D I A N A.

IT extends along the right or northern side of the river *Oxus*, or, in the oriental geography, *Gihon*, whose course divides two great regions, Iran and Touran; the one embracing the Persian provinces in general, the other extending over the countries of ancient Scythia. The country called by us Trans-Oxiane corresponds with that which the orientals also express by the name of *Mauerennahr*, or beyond the river. The name of *Sogdiana* subsists in that of *al-Sogd*, proper to a valley which, for its exuberant fertility, is one of the four cantons distinguished by the name *Ferdous*, or Paradise. It is watered by a river which the historians of Alexander call *Polytimetus*, or the most precious: and it is by the

numerous drains derived from this river that the adjacent lands are fertilized, while the parent stream is thereby so much reduced that it wants power to attain the Oxus. *Maracanda* preserves its name in Sarmakand, in the valley of Sogd, on this river. We read in the oriental geographers that this city, which Timur, or Temir-leng, made the capital of his empire, has a vast exterior space environed by a wall, to protect it against the sudden incursions of the enemy, to which it is extremely exposed, from the character of the neighbouring nations. The same is reported of Bukara, which only yields to Sarmakand in this country : but to which there cannot be assigned a correspondent position among those mentioned in antiquity.

We recognize some of these, however. *Oxiana* cannot be better applied than to Termed, because it is the great passage of the Oxus, between the country of Balk and Maûer-ennahr. A considerable river named Wash is received into the Gihon : and the name of *Bascatis*, in Ptolemy, appears to have affinity with it ; though he makes it one of the rivers which contribute to form the Jaxartes. There was an *Alexandria* in this canton ; and the surname of *Oxiana*, which distinguishes its individuality, according

according to Ptolemy, authorises the presumption of its being upon the Oxus : and, in the Arabian geography of Edrisi, Alexandra is a city of this country, without an indication of its situation. Placing it above Oxiana or Termed, as in Ptolemy, it may have occupied a position which, before the domination of Timur, the princes who governed what is called the Empire of Zagataï had chosen for their residence, under the name of Sali-Seraï. A place which is only designated by the appellative *Petra*, or the Rock, and which was besieged by Alexander, corresponds with that named in the country itself Shadman ; but by the Turks Hifarek, which in their language denotes a fortress. *Nautaca* is thought to be discovered in Nekshab ; and in Nur, or Nour, the canton called *Naura*, where a defile was guarded by another rock, or *Petra*. The situation and the name of Kaûos refer to *Gabæ*, which is mentioned as one of the first places to which the exploits of Alexander have given celebrity in this country. Another more remarkable was a city constructed by Cyrus, on the hither bank of the Jaxartes, in his expedition against the Massagetes, named *Cyreschata*, a name which in its

termi-

termination expresses a position the most remote. It was destroyed by Alexander, to substitute a city of his own name, distinguished by the surname of *Ultima*, corresponding in Latin with the precedent termination in Greek*. There is no position which so evidently represents these cities as that of Cogend, which presents itself before on entering the country of Fergana on this bank of the Sihon, or Jaxartes.

The country traversed by the Oxus in the latter part of its course, belonged to the *Chorasmi*; and is well known by its modern name of Kharas̄m, or Khoarēsm. Under the second empire of the Persians, we find it occupied by a Scythian nation, called Euthalites† by the Greeks of the Lower Empire; and whose name of Haiatelah in Abelfuda extends over all the Maûer-ennarh, which is ordinarily attributed to the Tartars called Uzbeks. The name of *Gorgo* is observed to be that of the capital of

* From this it would appear that Cyrus gave this city a Greek name, and Alexander a Latin one; the paradox whereof is so evident, as to make it almost superfluous to remark that *Ἐσχάτα* was the Greek translation of the Persian surname of the city of Cyrus, as *Ultima* was the Latin of the same, transferred to the city of Alexander.

† From *Εὐθαλής*, *bene florens*; quasi *formosus*.

the Euthalites : and the city known at present in Kharasm under the name of Urghez, is the same with Corcang in the oriental geographers. According to the ancients, both the Oxus and the Jaxartes have their mouths in the Caspian Sea. However, we know by actual information that the Oxus, or Ghion, turned into a lake, no longer flows to the sea ; and that the channel which conveyed it thither, closed by design, is now dry. In the map of the ancient world, it has been deemed expedient to design these rivers as they really are ; they moreover expressly appear in their present state in a representation made of these eastern countries about five hundred years ago. Were it permitted here to discuss what Herodotus says of a river under the name of *Araxes*, it would appear that this *Araxes*, having no affinity in circumstances with that of Armenia, and having communication with a lake by a multitude of artificial canals, notwithstanding its progress to the sea, can be no other than the Oxus. And it would also appear that Strabo mentions the same *Araxes*. This name of *Araxes* was common to too many rivers in Asia, not to be taken for an appellative term, rather than the proper name of an individual river. Thus Herodotus
employs

employs the same name of Araxes in speaking of the expedition of Cyrus against Queen Tomiris and the Messagetes, where there is evident allusion to the Jaxartes rather than to the Oxus. We find, in the historians of Alexander, the *Jaxartes*, which the ancients give for the boundary of Sogdiana, mentioned under the name of *Tanais*. Its modern name is Sir, which appears to have prevailed over that of Sihon, familiar to the oriental geographers: and, reading in Pliny that the Jaxartes was called *Silis* among the Scythians, we shall not judge it to be the most recent name.

VIII.

*SARMATIA, SCYTHIA,
SERICA.*

SARMATIA.

THE *Tanaïs* makes the division between the European and Asiatic Sarmatia, towards the lower part of its course, tending to the Palus Mœotis. Thence, and from the Cimmerian Bosphorus, the Asiatic part, bounded on the south by the Euxine and Mount Caucasus, extends as far as the Caspian Sea; the northern shore of which it covers. The nations who occupied it had no fixed dwelling; but roamed over a vast plain country, with the herds that constituted their wealth. The name of *Hamaxobii**, derived from the

* *Obii* was the name of the people, and *ἄμαξα*, *currus*, the adjunct.

Greek, expresses the manner of living of this people, in moveable cabins, drawn by their cattle. Among the rivers of this country, the *Hypanis*, descending from Caucasus, falls into the Bosphorus and Palus by several mouths, preserving this name in that of Kuban; as, according to the pronunciation of the dialects of the north of Asia, the *h*, uttered from the throat, becomes *k*. This river appears to be the *Vardanius* of Ptolemy. It is after him alone that we can mention the *Rha*, great as it is. Antiquity could have been but very little informed of these countries, when we see Strabo, and Pliny who is still later, taking the Caspian Sea for a gulf formed by the Northern Ocean: but it must be admitted that Herodotus, in a remoter age, had a more correct idea of it. As to the name of *Rha*, it appears to be an appellative term, having affinity with *Rhea*, or *Reka*; which, in the Sarmatian or Slavonian language, signifies a river: and of the Russian denomination of *Velika Reka*, or the Great River, appears to be formed the name of *Volga*. In the Byzantian and other writers of the middle age, this river is called *Atel*, or *Etel*; a term, in many northern languages, signifying the quality great or illustrious. The

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approximation of the Tanais to this river, before it changes its course to the Palus, is the occasion of the erroneous opinion of some authors, that it is only an emanation of the Rha taking a different route. The shore of the Euxine, from the Bosphorus to the confines of Colchis, belongs to Sarmatia.

Beyond the aperture of the Palus, where the Bosphorus is narrowest, a place is distinguished by the name of Achilles, in that of *Achilleum*; the ancients being willing to intimate that this hero had frequented these latitudes; as the *Dromus Achilli*, already mentioned in treating of European Sarmatia, evinces. *Phanagoria* was the principal city in the neighbourhood of the Bosphorus, inclosed in a riband of land, insulated by the Euxine, the Palus, and two mouths of the Hypanis. *Corocondania*, on the same shore of the Bosphorus, appears to preserve a fragment of this name in that of Taman. The modern position of Kepil may represent that of *Cepi*, or *Kepi** rather, a Milesian colony. *Sindica* is a canton on the Euxine, at the extremity of the Bosphorus; and the *Sindicus Portus* keeps its name under the form of Sundgik. In fol-

* From *κηπος*, *hortus*.

lowing the coast, the *Achai* succeed, the progeny, as pretended, of the *Achivi*, of Phthiotis in Theffaly, who were of the number of Argonauts that followed Jason. There is also mention of them under the name of *Zygis*: but that of *Zichi*, which makes the denomination of *Zicbia* under the Lower Empire, has prevailed, and subsists in the name of *Ziketi*. A position called *Vetus Lazica* would justify the opinion that the Lazi of Colchis were originally from this shore. After the Achæans, or Ziques, were the *Heniochi*, before they were displaced by the *Abasci*, established heretofore in Colchis, but who have communicated to this their second dwelling the name of *Abkazeti*. This maritime part is covered by a branch of Caucasus, distinguished by the name of *Corax*, or the Crow.

It is north of this mountain, towards the sources of the Hypanis, that the *Alani* may be placed with more confidence than elsewhere; although this nation, like others of Sarmatia, were not always fixed to a particular region. But it is remarkable that the name of *Alania* is applied to the dwelling of these, in mention made of them under the Greek emperors. If, on the inundation of the western empire by
foreign

foreign nations, there be observed Alains in Gaul and Spain, it is what the character of these invaders renders extremely probable. The Alains are described as a race remarkable for their beauty ; as being of majestic stature, of handsome countenance, with yellow hair, and blue eyes : a character that distinguishes them from their neighbours the Huns, who were masters of the Iberian gates, or the defile that affords entrance to Iberia, in the reign of the emperor Anastasius, towards the close of the fifth century. And in the description that we have of the person of Attila, we recognize the features of the Calmuks who wander over the immense plains of Tartary, which extend from the north of the Caspian Sea to the frontier of China. For he was short of stature, with high shoulders, broad head, little eyes, flat nose, of swarthy tint, and almost without beard. *Sabiri* was a particular name to those Huns established at the foot of Caucasus. Ptolemy conducts into the Caspian Sea, on this side the Rha, two rivers, *Alonta* and *Udon* ; to which may correspond those of Terki and Kuma ; and two others beyond, *Rhymnicus* and *Daix*. The name of this last has too much affinity to that of Jaik, to doubt of its application ; but because the

Jaik is the first that occurs, the first river indicated by Ptolemy becomes the second, which must be the Iëm, succeeding the Jaik, and being the only river between that and the Volga. According to Ptolemy, these two rivers belong to Scythia ; and this ambiguity may well be admitted on limits of nations always in motion, and often in an agitation that may be assimilated to the waves of a stormy sea.

SCYTHIA.

THE name of the Scythians appears in history six hundred years before the Christian æra, when they conquered the Median empire in Upper Asia, which they retained only twenty-eight years. But these Scythians came from Europe, about the shores of the Palus Mœotis ; and their enterprise was the pretence of Darius, son of Hyſtaſpes, to carry the war beyond the Iſter, or Danube, into the country whither they had returned. Cyrus, in attacking the Maſſagetes on the Jaxartes, had evidently for his object to extend his domination in Asiatic Scythia ;

Scythia ; which appears to have been the cradle of this nation, however dispersed. This Scythia, according to the knowledge that the ancients had of it, was but a small part of that which common usage comprehends under the general name of Tartary. And this name of Tartary is of recent date, that of Tatar (as it should be written) only appearing towards the close of the twelfth century ; and even limited to a single horde or tribe, whose submission to that of the mogols commanded by Zenghiz Khan, was the first achievement of this conqueror : an event that did not hinder the name of the vanquished people from prevailing over the other to such an amount, as to become a general indication for almost half the continent of Asia.

Scythia is divided by Ptolemy into *Scythia intra Imaium*, and *Scythia extra*. The mountain of *Imaius* is connected with *Paropamisus* by the chain which covers the north of India ; and in the Indian geography we find the name of *Imeïa Pambadam*, wherein is a remarkable affinity with that of the two mountains above mentioned. In the prolongation of this chain to the east, between Scythia and India, it takes the

name of *Emodus* * ; and it is reasonable to suppose that the observations of modern geographers have given a precision to the natural features and local circumstances of this country, which cannot be expected from Ptolemy. But it is evident that Imaüs, to divide Scythia, must detach a branch which extends far towards the north. We find no name more considerable in Scythia than that of *Massagetæ*, which may be interpreted the Great Getes, by the signification of the initial syllables. The primitive and principal dwelling of the Massagetes was beyond the Jaxartes, or Araxes, according to Herodotus ; and in the vicinity of the moor which the same river forms, according to Strabo. And if we find this name in other countries, as in those of the Alains, and the Huns, of a different race, the diffusion of it was owing to the celebrity that it acquired in Scythia. The proper name of *Geté* has remained to a vast country, extending to Serica. Southward of these, the *Sacæ* formed a great nation of Nomades, who had no cities, but in-

* This is doubtless the ridge laid down in Rennels's map of India, under the designation of " Snowy Mountains seen from Rohilcund."

habited caverns and forests, and who repelled Cyrus in his attack upon them. A country which immediately succeeds Sogdiana towards the east, preserves the name of Sakita. The *Comedæ* inhabited the mountains that cover this country on the northern side, and whence the Jaxartes takes its source. A position under the name of *Turris Lapidea* attracts attention to a fortress on a steep rock, and named Aatas. Towards the common limits of the two Scythias, the station appointed for the reception of the merchants which commerce attracted to the country of the *Seres*, may be represented by that named Souc, if it have any relation to the same word in the Arabic language, signifying a fair or market. We may add, that the passage of a mountain gives entrance into the country of Kashgar; as *Casia Regio* is placed by Ptolemy in the farther Scythia, in the same parallel with the above-mentioned position, and immediately succeeding it. He knew in this Scythia a river, under the name of *Oechardes*; and which, continuing its course in Serica, must be that to which the town of Ierghien communicates its name in modern geography. The position of Ac-sou, farther north than Kashgar, corresponds in this, as well

well as in the circumstance of being a principal place, with that named *Auxacia*, in Ptolemy: We shall speak of *Ijedom*, of this Scythia, in treating of Serica. Kotan, south of Kashgar, appears to have been possessed by the Scythians, called *Chatae*: and the name of Coiran, appropriated to the southern mountains, has an evident analogy with that of *Chauranæi*, and to the region given to them on the confines of India. As to the *Abii*, a Scythian people, described as the most just among men, it is as difficult to find them morally as geographically; and Strabo gives this people to Europe, whom other writers place in Asia. The *Arimaspi*, who have but one eye, are in the same category, referred to one and the other division of the world; and the *Griphi*, or Griffons, who guarded the gold that the Arimaspians endeavoured to seize, may, together with the two former, be consigned to the regions of romance. The *Argippai* of Herodotus should be, from the manner wherein he speaks of them, rather a society of Bramins or Lamas, than a particular nation.

S E R I C A.

SERICA, which remains to be examined, appears to be a continuation of the same country with Scythia, without a separation marked by any local circumstance. The name of the people, or *Seres*, is cited in many writers of antiquity; but it is to Ptolemy alone that we owe any detail of the country, as well as of the anterior part of Scythia. And among all the regions which the geography of Ptolemy comprehends, it is not without some surprise that we remark Serica to be the most correctly treated, although one of the objects the most remote in it. But this country was on the route by which a great trade was maintained with the frontier of China; and he might have gained information of its chorography by the same way.

An ancient denomination, and truly Scythian, is that of *Gete*, which extends over Serica. However, there is another known; the name of *Eygur*, more special and appropriate, which refers to those of *Ithaguri*, given to this nation;

and *Ithagurus*, a mountain of the country. It must be added, that the ethnic name, which appears to have predominated here, is that of the *Iffedones*, or *Effedones*; which as the writers of antiquity have given to several people among the Sarmatians towards the Palus Mœotis, as well as to some nations of India, it is not extraordinary to find applied to a Scythian nation. Of two cities of the common name of *Iffedon*, one was surnamed *Serica*, the other *Scythia*. The Chinese history, in the recital of enterprises of China upon the adjacent countries, begun about an hundred and fifty years before the Christian æra, furnishes information of these countries not to be found elsewhere. It indicates as capital of the principal part of the Eygur, a city of which the Chinese name denotes it to have been situated at the confluence of two rivers; but which is also cited in the Arabian geographers, under a name less foreign to the country; and in Mark Pol, by that of Lop. This name of Lop is known in a lake which receives the most considerable of the rivers of Eygur, augmented by another which represents *Oechardes*, of the termination of whose course Ptolemy appears ignorant. There is little risk of error in placing here the *Iffedon* of Serica;

Serica; but the other *Iffedon* being Scythian, we must go back for its position, which we shall most probably find in that named by the Turks Hara-Shar, or the Black Town; and, in another language, Cialic; or Cealac, which a traveller of the thirteenth century represents as the principal of this region.

The mountains named *Annibi*, and which are described as the most northern by Ptolemy, correspond with those now called *Altai Alin*, or Mountains of Gold. He knew nothing of the Irtysh, which flows from the farther or northern declivity of these mountains. But it cannot be doubted that the position of *Asmiræa*, decidedly in Serica, is represented by *Hami*, or *Khamil*, the principal city of a particular canton. The *Cassii Montes*, which have nothing common with the region *Cassia*, or *Kashgar*, of Scythia, are so placed as to be infallibly recognised in the name of *Cas*: and a city which the Chinese memoirs indicate under the denomination of *Cas-Nor*, near a lake in this canton, seems to represent the position of *Drosache*, as it is given in the vicinity of the *Cassian* mountains. The place most interesting to curiosity is *Sera Metropolis*: but, before arriving there, we must remark a chain of mountains
7 named

named *Ottorocinus*, otherwise *Sericus Mons*; and a river issuing from it, called *Bautes*, that forms branches which unite, after having held separate courses towards the north. This river, on the frontier of China, is represented, with conformity to these circumstances, as a double stream, under the name of *Etziné*. Now the reigning city in all ages, on this frontier, having been *Kan-tcheou*, and these natural features corresponding withal, it must undoubtedly represent the capital of *Serica*. This city, whose name appears under the form of *Campition*, in *Mark Pol*, commanded, as he expresses it, the country of *Tangut*: and if this country make at present a part of the Chinese province of *Shen-si*, it must be observed that in *Kan-tcheou* resides a particular governor, independent of the viceroy of the province. It was heretofore the residence of princes of a powerful nation, mentioned in Chinese history under the name of *Hoei-hé*; and the sciences were there cultivated. A remarkable circumstance in its position is, having the latitude well ascertained by observation, in our days, to a fraction of a degree, the same with that of *Sera*, in *Ptolemy*; who appears to have been accurately informed of some particular parallels in the east, as we have

have seen in that of Sarmacand, and as a position in India will give us again occasion to remark. A more ample discussion of what concerns Serica, as not being adapted to a work of this compendious nature, makes the subject of a Memoir inserted in Vol. XXXII. of the Memoirs of the Academy.

We see, in Ptolemy, Serica confining upon a country of the *Sinæ*, between the east and south; a circumstance that requires explanation, to prevent a confusion with a country of the same name, which will appear in this work, annexed to the chapter of India, without deviating from the order that Ptolemy has observed in the arrangement of the same objects. History, which must often illustrate geography, will shew us who were the *Sinæ* contiguous with Serica, far distant from the *Sinæ* beyond the Ganges. Sheñ-si, bordering on Serica, comprised, about eight hundred years before the Christian æra, a kingdom called Tsiñ; and it must be believed that it is by comparison with this kingdom of Tsiñ, that in Chinese books the country to the west, and of greater extent, is called Ta-Tsiñ, or the Great Tsiñ. For, besides that the Chinese do not designate their country by this name, it is well known

known that their pride will not suffer it to be compared with any other. The name of Tsin, comprised in Sheñ-si, was preserved by the western people, whom commerce brought across Serica. Moreover, the situation which we discover here to be that of Serica, by an immediate succession of anterior regions, and by a rigorous application of places reported in this country to those locally correspondent, is not that which it has been made to take; the northern part of China having been hitherto thought to represent it, while the position of *Sera* has been transported to Pekin, three hundred leagues distant from that which actually belongs to it. Antiquity publishes extraordinary things concerning the *Seres*; such as two hundred years of life, an unalterable love of justice, aversion from war, and no taste for the arts. But though this last circumstance may enter into the character of a Scythian nation, we are not to judge the same of those which precede.

The ancients appear to have had but a false idea of silk; the name of which having an evident analogy to that of Serica, it may not be improper to enter into a brief disquisition of the subject here. The ancients describe it to be

be a kind of white wool growing on the leaves of a tree, from which it was disengaged for carding by means of a suffusion of water. This seems to be a plausible error, the description resembling what appears in a Chinese memoir concerning Eygur; that in this country is a tree producing a species of fruit, from which is drawn a thread very white and very fine*. However this be, there is mention of the silk-worm, under the name of *Ser*, in a writer of the second century; though this worm was reputed Indian, because it was from India that silk was immediately brought into the west.

* Is not cotton here the subject of disquisition?

IX.

I N D I A.

INDIA is the most extensive part of ancient Asia, as it is one of the most celebrated. Sciences and polity are found among the Indians from the earliest time in which the country was known. The enterprises of Cyrus, and of Darius son of Hytaspes, on India, preceded by an expedition of Semiramis, and by that attributed to Dionysius or Bacchus, have afforded to the west no particular knowledge of this country. Nor did Europe acquire any geographical acquaintance with India till the invasion of it by Alexander. It was under Seleucus Nicator, who, in the dismemberment of the empire of this conqueror, saw all the East under his

his domination, that this continent was explored to the Ganges, and the bounds which the sea prescribed to it on the south ascertained by navigators. But navigation and commerce, more favourable still than war to the extension of the limits of geography (as we have seen exemplified in ages posterior to those of antiquity), had carried these limits beyond the Ganges as far as the country of Sines ; and what Strabo, and Pliny after him, have left us ignorant of in this extremity of the world known to the ancients, is an advancement due to Ptolemy. And whatever be the defects of his geography, the application of modern notices to the objects which he presents, will be sufficient to fix them in the positions which severally belong to them.

In India there are two great rivers, the Indus and the Ganges. The course of this last makes a partition of the continent into two regions, *India intra Gangem*, and *India ultra*; India within, and India without the Ganges. It would appear that India received its name from the other river, which traverses from north to south all that part of it bordering on the anterior countries. But it must be remarked that, in the country itself, this river is called Sind, from an appellative denoting a river, common

in every age ; and the name of *Sindus*, or *Sinthus*, is also applied in antiquity to the Indus. Among the multitude of rivers descending from the mountains that cover the north of India, it is not easy to distinguish that to which the name of *Indus* peculiarly belongs, there being no certainty in their names even at the present day.

We shall now enter upon an examination of what the marches of Alexander give ; the detail of which furnishes whatever is most interesting relating to ancient geography in this part of India. Arian is the most authentic historian to be consulted on this subject.

Alexander, in his expedition for India, departed from the *Alexandria* founded at the descent of the Paropamisus, when advancing towards Bactriana, as we have shewn above. The oriental geographers agree that this Alexandria is Kandahar, a place often disputed between Persia and India. But the analogy which they speak of in this denomination cannot be acquiesced in, since the name of Kandahar seems to come from the ancient Persian term Kohund, or, by abbreviation, Kond, or Kand, denoting a fortress. After a river named *Cophes*, which may be that in the environs of Kandahar ; the
Coas,

Coas, or the *Cobes*, which Alexander met with, is known by its actual name of Cow. The nation of *Aspii*, and a river under the name of *Euaspla*, which is not mentioned elsewhere, are beyond ; then follow the *Guræi*, and the river *Guræus*. The *Affaceni*, which succeed, are found by the knowledge acquired of a particular canton and city named Ash-nagur, the last member of which name being a term in the Indian language common to principal cities. Now this canton being beyond that which has been for some time known under the name of Cabul, and even beyond the city of Devava more recently known, it must be the region given between the river *Choas* and the nation of *Affaceni*. This interval is intersected both by the river of Cabul, called Behat, or of Spices, otherwise Hezare, or the Thousandth, and by that which passes by Devava. Actual information of Ash-nagur places this city at the confluence of the Behat and the Sind : and this is the first indication that we have of the Indus, whose source must thus be in the north-west angle of India, in the province named Kakaner*.

There

* In the country called Sowhad by Rennels, who, though he differs from our author in many of his names, agrees exactly

There is found in Ptolemy, between the Coas and the Indus, a river named *Suaflus*, communicating to a canton the name of *Suoſtene*; and although there be no other mention of it in antiquity, modern geography knows a river and a canton named Suvat, which is evidently the ſame. It muſt be obſerved, at the ſame time, that the information thus acquired places the region and the river of Suvat beyond the Sind, which we have met with. On the other hand, the poſition of *Barifadis*, which in the march of Alexander preceded the paſſage of the Indus, and which the return of Timur from his expedition in India makes known by the name Berudgee, would intimate that the river called Indus is not the Sind hitherto, but the Tchenav, which iſſues from Kaſhmir, and at whoſe confluence with the preceding Indus the city of Attock is ſituated.

It was thought proper to enter into this diſcuſſion on a ſubject which was not elucidated before a ſpecial work on India was publiſhed by

with him in the latitude and longitude of the ſources of the Sind, and in the direction of the mountains which cover them. But the diſagreement may be eaſily reconciled, by obſerving the great diversity of popular names to the ſame objects in Hindooſtan, occaſioned by the frequent revolutions and conqueſts that this unhappy country has ſuffered.

the

the author of this ; and from that treatise shall also be extracted the notice of some principal places. The name that the city of *Peucela* gave to a particular canton, is preserved in that of *Pocual*. The advantage of the situation of *Attock*, and even some analogy in this denomination, which seems preceded by an article in the oriental manner, represents *Taxila*, the most considerable city in this part of India. On the *Suvat*, at its entrance into the *Sind*, the name of *Renas* has a manifest affinity with that of *Aornos*, the famous rock in the submission of which Alexander thought his glory interested. Modern geography indicates another place of similar situation, under the name of *Tchekin-kot*, below *Attock*, in the angle formed by the confluence of the *Cow* with the *Sind*. As it is said in history that *Embolima* was a city in the vicinity of *Aornos*, and as the position of this city in *Ptolemy* appears in the neighbourhood of the *Coas* and *Indus*, and lower than *Taxila*, *Tchekin-kot* rather than *Renas* should represent *Aornos*. But when we read in *Strabo* that *Aornos* is towards the sources of the *Indus*, we shall be more inclined to apply to it the position of *Renas*. And it is presumed that this is the proper place to expose the causes

of the difficulty of pronouncing on this position.

It is deemed necessary to explain also the circumstances that regard *Caspira*, placed in Kashmir. It is given as a principal city, communicating its name to a country ; but placed according to Ptolemy more towards the center of India than Kashmir. An evident analogy in the names is a presumption of identity ; and it can hardly be believed that the knowledge of this country, so celebrated in India for the amenity of its aspect, was unknown to the ancients. And yet, in the detail of the marches of Alexander, we see nothing resembling what distinguishes the situation of this region, encompassed on all sides by mountains. On this side the Indus, *Nysa* was a city which merited to be known to Alexander. Its foundation is attributed to Dionysius, or Bacchus, in his expedition from India : and Indian traditions mention *Nysada-buram* ; that is to say, the city of Nysa and of a hero who went from it. Ptolemy gives the position of it under the name of *Nagara* ; adding, that its name is also *Dionysiopolis*. Nagar, or Nagur, is known to be an Indian term for a city of the first rank, as we have already remarked ; and modern geography recognizes this especially under the name of Nagar.

gar. There is even this particular circumstance in its position, that Ptolemy found its height between the 32d and 33d degrees, which is the true parallel of it. This remarkable accuracy will not be attributed to a fortuitous cause, when it is remembered to be met with in some other latitudes in these oriental countries, and when it is considered that astronomy is one of sciences that have been cultivated from immemorial time by the Brahmans of India.

To conclude what concerns the rivers which the Indus receives, the march of Alexander must be resumed towards the close of his expedition. He departed from Taxila, and arrived at the *Hydaspes*, which he crossed, to give battle to Porus. Thence he proceeded to the *Acesines*, which is spoken of as the most considerable river that contributes to the augmentation of the Indus. To this river succeeds the *Hydraötes*, and to this the *Hyphasis*. And there is no difficulty in the recognition of these rivers: for we find the Hydaspes in the Shantrov, the Acesines in the river which passes Lahaûr, or the Ravei, Hydraötes in Biah, and Hyphases in Caûl. These rivers, with the Tchenav which precedes them, making the number of five, have given to a great province which they water the name
of

of Pendj-ab, signifying in Persian the Five Rivers. We know that the Hydaspes falls into the Acesines, on reading that the fleet of Alexander was damaged at the confluence of these rivers. And this prince, after returning from the ultimate point of his expedition on the Hyphasis, embarking on the Acesines, encountered successively the issue of the Hydraotes and that of the Hyphasis before arriving at the Indus. These circumstances seem the more worthy to be reported here, as the knowledge resulting from them is not supplied by any modern memoir that has hitherto appeared.

We are not sufficiently acquainted with the shores of the Hydaspes to ascertain what positions hold the place of *Bucephala* and *Nicæa*, cities founded by Alexander in memory of his horse, and of the victory won from Porus. But a common distance given in the ancient itinerary measure of India with regard to Lahaûr, fixes these cities upon the same radius, on opposite sides of the river. And the city which is here assumed as a central point, should be written *Labra*, instead of *Tabora*, as it appears in the document called the Theodosian Table. *Sangala*, between the Hydraotes and the Hyphasis, after having retarded the progress of Alexander

in

in suffering a siege, was totally subverted by that conqueror. *Sagala* is found in Ptolemy with the name *Euthymedia* also: but we would fain read *Euthydemia*, after a Greek who directed a successful insurrection in Bactriana against the Seleucidæ, and pushed his conquest deeply into India, where he re-established a city under his own name. On the further shore of the Hyphasis Alexander erected altars as a monumental term of his progress eastward. A little beyond these is a position meriting notice, under the name of *Serinda*. This name is cited as national in the history of Julian; for we find there both the *Indi* and *Ser-indi*: and it was from *Serinda* that silk was brought to Justinian. In the modern name of this place, which is Serhend, there ought to be remarked the name proper to Serica, combined with that which in the oriental geography is used to denote India. The course of the Acesines conducted Alexander into the canton occupied by the powerful nation of the *Malli*, to which that of the *Oxydracæ* was contiguous. It can scarcely be doubted that Mol-tan, or Multan, a considerable city, represents the capital of the first: and it is thought that a fragment of the name of the second is discovered in the form of

Outché, on the Indus, above the confluence of the Acesines. But to an Alexandria founded on the point of this confluence, modern observation affords nothing applicable.

It remains that we pursue the course of the Indus to its issue in the sea. The royal city of the *Sogdi*, which Alexander met with in descending this river, and which was renovated by him, can be no other than Bukor, which has served for the residence of the kings of this country. Limited to a holme, the towns, or suburbs rather, Sukor and Louhri, accompany it on opposite shores. The name of *Sindo-mana*, composed of that of the river itself, is applicable to the position of a city which immediately succeeds the precedent. A stream emanating from the Indus to rejoin it below, incloses a spacious island named *Prasiane*, or the Verdant. We are instructed that *Minagara*, the principal city of the country, and situated on this river, is the same with al-Manfora, which, as appears by the oriental geography, bore the name of Minhaûre, before it fell under the Mahometan power, in the khalifat of al-Manfor, the second of the Abbassides. The Indus, in approaching the sea, divides itself into two arms ; and, at the angle of this division, a city named *Patala* gave the name of *Patalene*

to the island which these branches describe. This situation corresponds with that of Tattanagar, and the name of Tatta is sometimes extended to the province : but it must be said that this province is more frequently denoted in the name of Sind, borrowed from that of the river. And this name of Sind is moreover continued from the mouths of the Indus towards the west in Gedrosia, comprising the territories of the *Arabitæ* and *Oritæ* before mentioned. The *Barbaricum Ostium* is the principal mouth, and that which is on the right in descending ; and the *Emporium* of the same name corresponds with the position of Debil, or Divl-Sindi. That of *Xylenopolis*, or the City of Wood, the construction of which is attributed to Alexander, who visited the left branch as well as the right, is applied to the port of Laheri, only on the single presumption of local conformity.

The part of India which we have hitherto traversed, being that wherein history requires the most illustration from geography, we have endeavoured to detail in a manner that will be found sufficient to fix the principal objects of historic circumstances. As to the name of *Indo-Scythia*, given to all the country towards the lower part of the Indus, there is reason to believe

believe that the domination established in India by the Greeks of Bactriana, was destroyed by an irruption of the Scythians of the countries of Geté, who thus imparted to their conquest the name of their own nation : and we see in the account of the expedition of Timur the remains of a numerous people of the name of Geté, subsisting in the center of India.

THE Ganges, although of more considerable magnitude than the Indus, furnishes not so great a number of positions known to antiquity. Its sources, and the upper part of its course, to the point where it changes from Scythian to Indian by opening a passage through a chain of mountains, was not known in geography till our days. Under Seleucus Nicator, successor to Alexander in the east, there was some information obtained of the country lying between the limits of this conqueror's expedition and the Ganges. Thus the *Jomanes*, or Gemné *, was known, which at its entrance into the Ganges appears almost equal to it in magnitude ; the *Hesidrus*, which, preceding this river, falls into it, under the name of Kehker ; and *Calinipaxa* nearer to the Ganges, and whose name of Calini is found in the ac-

* Jumna, in Rennell.

count of the expedition of Timur. The breadth of India was measured on a royal route to *Palibothra*, the most considerable city of India. It was situated on the Ganges, at the place where this river received a contributory stream, which appears the same as the *Jomanes*, although called *Erannobas*. To this position corresponds that of Helabas *, which by the vestiges of antiquity, and the tradition of having been the dwelling of the parent of mankind, is a kind of sanctuary in the Indian paganism. The most powerful nation of India, the *Prasii*, occupied the city under consideration; and the name of Praye, which we find applied to Helabas, seems to perpetuate that of the nation. Some positions are recognized by analogy of denomination; as *Agara* in Aagra, which the Mogul Ekbar made his capital in the sixteenth century; *Methora* on the Gemné, in Matura, which a celebrated pagoda or Indian temple distinguishes; and *Sambalaca* on the Ganges, in Sanbal. The name of *Scandrabatis* in Ptolemy differs but little from that of Scanderbad in the country,

* Allahabad in Rennell, or the Sacred City, according to the common interpretation of the word; the termination *abad* being the appellative name for a city in this part of Hindoostan. The above-mentioned geographer is of opinion that Patna represents Palibothra.

as proper to a city which in distant ages was a capital.

Among the rivers which according to Arrian direct their courses towards the Ganges, we find *Sonus* under the denomination of *Sonn-fou*; and as this river towards its origin is called *Ando-nadi*, it appears that the name *Andomatis* (given also in *Arrian*), or rather *Ando-natis*, after a general name which in the country is applied to rivers, can denote no other than this. It receives another by the name of *Adamas*, which this river appears to owe to the circumstance of its sands producing diamonds similar to those since found in Brazil: though the river of this name in Ptolemy is conducted to the sea. The name of *Condochates* among the rivers which the Ganges receives, is found in Kandak, on the left of the great river. Lower down on the same side is another river, of whose actual name of *Brahma-putren* it is worth remarking, that it signifies owing its origin to *Brahma* *. This river descends from the confines of the territories of *Dalaï-Lama*, or the supreme pontiff of the *Lamas*: and we learn from a description of these countries, written in

* This is evidently the *Burrampooter* of *Rennell*; of which hereafter.

the fourth century, that an intermediate domain between Serica and India is held by the *Brachmani*. Now this state can only be referred to the establishment of the Lamas, who by their dogmas and rites manifest that they are a true sect of Brahmins. Descending the Ganges, we see in Ptolemy a position between the arms by which this vast river disembogues its waters, named *Gange Regia*. But if the general want of precision observed on the part of Ptolemy permit us to ascribe to this a city corresponding more in moral than in local circumstances, it would be that of Raji-mohol, near the first division of the river into two principal arms. The name of this city distinguished it as a regal residence, while the vestiges of antiquity in its environs are evidences of its faded splendour*.

As to the mouths of this river, the *Magnum Ostium* of Ptolemy can only correspond with the spacious entrance most frequented by Europeans, which conducts towards a place well known under the name of Hugly.

To that which hitherto constitutes the north of India, succeeds the southern part, on this side the Ganges. And this subject will lead us back to take our departure from near the

* On the Mogul conquest, the court of Bengal was removed to Moorshedabad, where it now resides.

mouths of the Indus. In the bottom of the gulf which receives this river, and called *Canthi Sinus*, now the Gulf of Sindi, the name of a river which is Padar, is intimately analogous to that of *Orbadari*, given to a city in Ptolemy. Up this river, we discover, in the city of Asmer, a position named *Gagasmira*. The maritime country of Soret is that which we find to have been named *Syrastene*. Islands on one side of the gulf preserve, in their name of Barseti, or Balfeti, that of *Barace*. What Ptolemy calls *Larice*, corresponds with Guzerat; and the name of Lar is found applied to the peninsula which comprehends a great part of this country. Among the positions recognized therein, that of *Baleocuri-regia* is particularly interesting. The sovereign which this name designates, is celebrated as equally potent and well respected among the Indian princes, in the oriental writings; where the title which distinguishes him, rather than a proper name, is read Balahara. Cambay, at the bottom of a gulf, was the port to the place of his residence; as this town still is to Amed-abad, the capital of Guzerat. *Ozene*, another royal city, appears in the name of Ugen; and *Mandiadeni* in that of Mandoû, which is a considerable fortress. But returning towards the coast, we find *Bary-*
gaza

gaza to have been, in relation to Indian commerce, what Cambay has since been, and what Surat is at present. This city is well known to be Barokia, or Berug, as the Persians call it. In a situation conformable to that of Surat, that is to say, at some distance from the sea, the river Nerbedah, which passes it, is found in Ptolemy under the name of *Namadus*. And what is now called the Gulf of Cambay, was named *Barygazenus Sinus*.

We penetrate now into that part of India which, being projected between two seas, is considered as a peninsula. The author of a description of the coasts of the Erythrean sea, informs us, that what extends beyond Barygaza towards the south, is called in the country *Dachanabades*; because *Dachan*, among the Indians, signifies the south: and the last member of the word evidently refers to a Persian term, which it is common to see employed at the end of proper names of cities in India as well as in Persia. The denomination denoting the south, may be observed to subsist in that of Decan, or, according to the Indian pronunciation, Daken. The intelligence of this country will appear limited to maritime places. Antiquity speaks of pirates who still subsist under the name of

Angrias; and whose principal retreat is a place named Vizindruk, in a small island near the coast. *Muziris*, mentioned as a place much frequented, appears to have been this position; opposite to which is a place named Giria. It is thought that, in the name of Danda, is discovered that of *Tyndis*; and in that of Sefareh of the Arabian geographers, otherwise Siferdam, the name of *Sippara*. The country adjacent to this coast was called *Limyrica*, and obeyed another prince than Baleocur; and whose residence, named *Carura*, at a distance from the sea, may be represented by a city in a similar situation, called Kaûri. *Nelcynda* was approached by means of a river whose name of *Baris* is found in that of Bardez, appropriated to a district bordering on one of the canals which environ the isle of Goa; and by which a river called Ganges, as an appellative term, communicates with the sea. This place was among the dependencies of a prince called Pandion, whose government extended hence to the southern extremity of the peninsula. Vessels of a single piece of wood brought to this port the pepper of a canton named *Cottonara*, which is easily recognised in Canara. A port under the name of *Elancon* may belong

to that which is cited as a kingdom on this coast under the name of Eli, in Mark Pol, and distinguished by an elevated promontory which mariners call mount Deli. We then find a nation under the name of *Aii*, having for their principal city *Cottiara*. Mark Pol indicates a kingdom named Laë, bounded by Coilum, which is Coulan in Malabar; and a place whose name is Aiccotta, advantageously situated at the entrance of the river of Cranganor, appears to unite the name of the city with that of the canton. Though it appear strange in Ptolemy to see the *Comara Promontorium* at the end of a coast ranged from *Barygazenus Sinus* to the west, rather than prolonged towards the south, yet this promontory is indubitably Cape Comorin.

The inflected line of the coast beyond this cape, describes a gulf called by Ptolemy *Colchichus Sinus*; deducing this name from a port named *Colchi*, now Kilkat. *Sesicure*, on the same gulf, must be Tutucurin: and what we call the coast of the fishery, is expressed in Ptolemy by the terms *Colymbesis Pinici*, by which the bivalve that furnishes the pearls is designated. The isle and promontory of *Cori*, which terminate the gulf, are represented by Rama-

nan-koil. Ptolemy appears in fault, to confound this promontory with the *Calligicum*, which is further on, and whose Indian name of Calla-medu is corrupted by mariners into Cagliamere. In the interior country, *Modura*, which is evidently Maduré, served for the residence of a monarch, already mentioned by the name of Pandion; from whom, as from another great prince called Porus, Augustus being at Samos, received an embassy. According to Indian memoirs, this country for a great extent bore the name of Pandi-mandalam; in which that proper to the sovereign is observed to precede the appellative term for a kingdom.

Opposite this continent lies the famous island of *Trapibana*, with which antiquity only became acquainted by the sequel of the expedition of Alexander, in India; and then amplified so much, as to deem it the commencement of another world, inhabited by *Antichthones*, or men in a position opposite to those in the known hemisphere. Ptolemy, better informed, and reducing Trapobana to an island, with some particulars remarkably correspondent in actual circumstances, makes this island nevertheless about five times more spacious than it really is. Strabo speaks of it as though it lay off the
hither

hither coast of India, and looking towards the continent of Africa. The name of *Salice*, which we learn from Ptolemy to be the native denomination for this island, is preserved in that of Selen-dive, compounded of the proper name Selen, and the appellative for an island in the Indian language; and it is apparent that the name of Ceilan, or Celon, according to the European usage, is only an alteration in orthography. The river called *Gangès*, which falls into the sea on the eastern coast, is evidently that which is recognised for the most considerable, under the name of Mowil Ganga. The name of *Malea*, attributed to the mountains of the island by Ptolemy, is the generic term of Malei, used in the maritime part of the neighbouring continent. The vestiges which the islanders call Shingulais, and report to be those of a great and magnificent city, under the name of Anarodgurro, represent *Anurogrammum*, which Ptolemy distinguishes as a royal city. The position of *Maagrammum*, with the title of capital, corresponds with that of the present residence of the sovereign, and known by the name of Candi. There is mention in Pliny of another royal city, whose name of *Palæsi-*

mundum is remarkable, forasmuch as the name of *Simundi* is given to Taprobana by some authors of antiquity. Here resided a king, from whom the emperor Claudius received an embassy : and by an extensive lake adjacent to this city, as well as by divers other circumstances in its situation, it is believed to be represented by that which in the north of the island is named Jafanapatnam. If the reader desire more ample information concerning the ancient Taprobana, he may consult the particular work on the subject of India before mentioned. The islands which Ptolemy places off Taprobane, to the number of thirteen hundred and seventy, can be no other than the Maldives, although known to be much more numerous *.

We must now resume the coast of the continent, and remount to the Ganges ; departing from the promontory which we have seen to be Calliamere. *Nigama*, which Ptolemy distinguishes as a capital, is Negapatnam. *Chaberis*, a city and river, appear obviously in Caveripatnam, on one of the mouths of the river

* Modern enumerations have made them amount to eleven thousand.

which communicates to this city its name of Caveri *. The denomination which in the usage of Europeans is Coromandel, being actually Sora-Mandalam, indicates what in Ptolemy is called *Paralia Soretanum*, or the maritime country of Sora. Arcot, the principal city in what is called the Carnatic, is the same with *Arcati*, a royal city of Ptolemy; and as he adds to it the name of Sora, it is proper to remark that, among the Indians, the title of the sovereign of the country is Soren. *Maliarpha* is represented by Meliapur, a city heretofore powerful; although the importance of this place, possessed by the Portuguese under the name of St. Thomas, is now superseded by the adjacent establishment of the English at Madras. The names of the river *Mesolus*, and of the country *Mesolia*, in Ptolemy, seem to be preserved in that of Masuli-patnam, of which the last member is a generic term for a city in this part of

* Trichinopoly, on this river, manifests in its name a Greek origin; and may be ascribed to the Egyptian Greeks under the Ptolemies, whom Pausanias informs us carried on an active trade with this coast of India. But it is not mentioned by any geographer of antiquity, and was probably unknown to our author. Its etymon may be either in *τρήχω*, *locus asper*; or in *τριχα*, *trifariam*, and *πολις*, *civitas*.

India.

India. We are inclined to believe that *Palura* is represented by Sipeler, which a celebrated pagoda distinguishes. Ptolemy places in its environs a point which made a landmark in steering towards the golden Chersonese, but which it is singular enough to see further south than Cape Comarin: so erroneous is his projection of this coast. Resuming our course northward, we find *Cocala*, in Sicacola. *Calinga*, and the nation of *Calingæ*, who extended as far as the mouths of the Ganges, are recognized in the name of Calinga-patnam. On the arm of another river with which canals of the Ganges are known to communicate, and which bears the same name of Ganga, as an appellative term, another position called *Palura* corresponds with that of Balasor; with which we shall conclude the detail of what we deem most remarkable in this extremity of the hither India.

BEYOND the Ganges it must be premised, that to Ptolemy the ancient geography is indebted for the principal circumstances which will be found susceptible of illustration by the modern. A river which immediately succeeds the eastern issue of the Ganges, under the name of
of

of *Catabeda*, can be no other than that of Shatigan. The places of *Sada* and *Berabonna*, which precede a point formed by the bending of the coast towards the east, are remarkable for affinity in name with those of Sedoa and Barabon : and this point called *Temala* is evidently that of Negraïs, insulated by arms of a river of the same name. *Sabara*, which succeeds, and which gives the name to a gulf formed by a reflection of the coast southward, may be Bragu, at the principal entrance of Aûa*.

* It is to the English that the world must look for the illustration of Indian geography ; for this nation has improved the occasions of war and commerce which fortune with distinguished liberality has afforded it, to explore not only the coast, but the interior country of Hindostan. D'Anville then, who published his book before the result of these investigations was made known, should no more be censured for confounding the Burrampooter and Ava rivers, than Ptolemy for his errors. Each reported what was known of geography in his time.

The Burrampooter, according to the incomparable map of M. Rennell, is a river as large and as deep as the Ganges, with which it has a common issue. On collating our author's folio map with the last mentioned, it will be found that he accurately enough delineates the course of the Burrampooter as far as the mountains ; whence, instead of turning it westward at a very acute angle to the mouth of the Ganges, he conducts it in a rectilinear direction, full six degrees east, to the mouth of the Ava ; which last-mentioned river has actually an almost straight course from north to south.

A capital city, under the name of *Mareura*, is found in that of Mero; which is approached from the sea by different channels of the same river. The country named *Besyngitis*, at the bottom of the *Sinus Sabaracus*, corresponds with the situation of Pegu. Thence following the coast, we find *Berobe*, which may be represented by Merghi: and *Laccla*, which is contiguous to the *Aurca Chersonesus*, or Golden Peninsula, will consequently be Junkselon, as being the narrowest part of the isthmus that joins the Malayan peninsula to the continent. Our surprise is diminished at the strange disfiguration of this peninsula by Ptolemy, seeing similar errors of this geographer in the hither parts of India; which, as being less remote, might have afforded opportunities of information. The peninsula is well known to be terminated by Cape Romania, which should be the *Magnum Promontorium* of Ptolemy. This promontory he furnishes with two positions; one immediately on this side, the other in the like situation on the opposite. The first is named *Zaba*, and cited by Ptolemy, in his Prolegomena, as a principal port in departing from the Golden Chersonese for more distant countries. The name of the other is *Thagora*. These places are
recognised

recognised in positions precisely correspondent with those which each is made to occupy in Ptolemy : *Zaba* agrees with Batu-Saber, on the river of Johr, towards the end of the peninsula, communicating the name of Saban to the extremity of the Strait of Malaca; while the other preserves the name of *Thagora*, under the form of Tingoran. Thus it is indubitable that the *Magnum Promontorium* which Ptolemy indicates between *Zaba* and *Thagora*, is the great cape of the land of Malay, between Saban, or Saber, and Tingoran. A position much anterior to the great promontory, and named *Perimula*, must consequently be applied to Pera or Perac, on the Strait of Malaca; the entrance of which might have given occasion to Ptolemy to imagine a gulf called *Perimulicus*. We are indebted to him for indicating the name of Malay in that of *Mleu-colon*, applied to a particular point.

It is an article of considerable moment to our subject, to have the identity of this great promontory ascertained. The *Magnus Sinus*, which by a sudden elevation of the coast towards the north in Ptolemy, as in the actual geography, succeeds immediately, is, with the fullest evidence of which the subject is susceptible,

tible, the gulf of Siam. The great river which Ptolemy leads to the western shore of this gulf, under the name of *Daona*, is that from which the city of Tana-ferim, or Colony of Tana, borrows its name; and which is known to terminate its course not in the gulf of Siam, but in that of Bengal. But another considerable river, formed by the union of two streams, having its mouth in the bottom of the *Magnus Sinus*, can only be the Menan of the country of Siam, and whose name is appellative in this country for a river of the first magnitude, as Ganges and Sind are elsewhere. The particular circumstance of the combination of two rivers concurring with that of the name of Seri, appearing at its entrance in one of the earliest maps of the modern geography, prove it to be the *Serus* of antiquity. It is a little beyond the mouth of this river that Ptolemy establishes the confines of India without the Ganges, with a country which we think merits a separate treatise.

But, before entering upon this subject, we must remark the isles that we have left in a tract of sea which, under the name of *Gangeticus Sinus*, is infallibly the Gulf of Bengal. To answer to *Bazacata* (whose inhabitants were naked),

naked), placed opposite the coast which tends to the south towards Cape *Temala* or *Negraïs*, modern geography recognises *Chedubé*, inhabited by savages of the nation of *Mogos*, where-with the kingdom of *Aracan*, on the continent, is peopled. Further on, the *Bonæ Fortunæ Insulæ*, which some navigator who had the fortune to escape the cruelty of the *Anthrophagi* who inhabit them might have thus named, can be no other than the great *Andaman*. Of the same description of savages were those who inhabited the little isles of *Maniolæ*, which being placed adjacent to the precedent towards the south, correspond precisely with those of which the principal is named *Chique Andaman*. *Barussæ Sindæ*, and *Sabadibæ*, also attributed to cannibals, succeed in the same order that is observed in the isles of *Nicobar*, assembled into many clusters, which are divided by spacious channels. The last of these, which are described as near an ultimate land named *Jabadii Insula*, must be *Pulo-Wai*, opposite the head of *Sumatra*. It may be remarked that the Malay term of *Pulo* has succeeded that of *Div*, or *Dib*, employed in the name of *Sabadibæ*; and that the notice of their number, which is three, is found to be correct.

Ptolemy

Ptolemy had indeed an idea that the *Jabadii Insula* contained a greater space than the precedent isles; for he finds in it two degrees of the meridian on the same parallel, instead of limiting himself to a single degree of latitude and longitude, as in each article of these isles. And this distinction shews an evident relation to the manner in which Sumatra presents itself in the sequence of the isles included in the Gulf of Bengal. The site of the capital, which is the western point, corresponds with that occupied by Ashem: and though this capital is called *Argentæa* by Ptolemy, he nevertheless specifies the opulence in gold which distinguishes Sumatra, but whose southern extremity remained unknown to this geographer. We cannot forbear remarking the strange derangement of these islands in maps which pretend to represent the world known to the ancients. Although there is no information upon the subject but what is due to Ptolemy, whose prevailing vice in geography is to enhance the distance of his objects, instead of diminishing it, yet has the editor of the maps alluded to filled the seas of the east with these islands, which the author on whose authority they are thus delineated, places in the gulf to which the

Ganges

Ganges gives its name, and under a meridian less remote than that of the Golden Chersonese. It must be supposed that it is the name of Manilla has occasioned the error of transposing to the Phillippines the little isles of *Maniolæ*, nearly 30° distant from their true situation. But how could it be imagined that the *Sabadibæ*, which in Ptolemy are comprised within a single degree of latitude and longitude, represent Sumatra, Borneo, and Celebes, which occupy a space of six or seven hundred leagues? It may suffice to cast a glance on the chart prepared after Ptolemy, to recognise the confusion that has been made therein of the foregoing objects. But there remains another country of this continent to be surveyed.

S I N Æ.

We have seen the India beyond the Ganges terminated at the head of the *Magnus Sinus*, or the Gulf of Siam, by limits which separate it from the country of the *Sinæ*. It is evident in modern geography, that these limits are the same that separate Siam from Camboja. We know that this country, and Cochin-China

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which

which is contiguous, occupy a great tract of land which the sea envelopes on three sides, from the east to the west by the south. The exterior limits of the further India were the barriers of the world, when Ptolemy passed them, and described a remoter country, till then unknown by name. But he advances its longitude a whole hemisphere to arrive at a term which is known much less remote. Counting from the meridian of the Fortunate Isles as we do, he amplifies to 148 degrees, or something more, the eastern arm of the Ganges; which, by astronomical observations of our days made on the western arm of that river, is fixed at about 108 degrees: hence it results, that by a proportionate reduction, the 180° of Ptolemy only hold the place of 130°. And the ulterior part respecting the Ganges must suffer a still greater diminution, because the observations made at Siam only add 10 degrees and a half to the longitude from the mouth of the Ganges, in a space where Ptolemy employs more than 20°. If then it be remarked, that the longitude of Cochin-China, which must be regarded as the eastern boundary of the world known to the ancients, only amounts to 127 degrees, this distance will be found sufficient, nevertheless

vertheless, to fill the 180 degrees of Ptolemaic longitude.

Such an examination becomes necessary to correct the error that has hitherto prevailed in the maps, of representing the *Sinarum Regio* as China. The oriental geographers, to whom the country of the Sines must have been well known, comprise its capital in the zone of the first climate; which, rising to twenty degrees and a half, does not extend to China: but by an extravagant error, *Sinarum Metropolis* has been applied to Nañ-kin, in the thirty-second degree. The imperial rank of the last-mentioned city, to which it did not attain till towards the close of the fourth century, could not have caused it to be thus distinguished by Ptolemy, who lived under the Antonines, about two ages before. The Chinese do not acknowledge the name that we have given to their nation. They are fond of borrowing for the purpose of distinction the name of some dynasties, whose memory is precious to them: and above all, from that of Hañ, which commenced two hundred and some years before the Christian æra, they denominate themselves Hañ-ngiñ, or the People of Hañ; and by an idea which they have of the most advantageous situation of their

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country,

country, they name it Tchou-Koué, or the Middle Kingdom. But the name of Sines is preserved in that of Cochin-China; which, without the alteration that it has suffered on the part of Europeans, is Kao-tsiï-Siï. The Arabs have found the name of Siï in the country where Ptolemy knew the Sines. The name of Singi, which the Indians as well as the Arabs give to the sea which involves this country, is a derivation from the same name. This name of Siï has followed the progress of navigation and commerce, beyond the true limits of the ancient country of Siï; having been extended by the Portuguese, who preceded the other western nations in these remote longitudes, and become common among those which have followed. And that the country of *Sinæ* ought not to be transported to China, as it appears in all the maps which have preceded those of the author of the present work, is an article in ancient geography which may justify the foregoing discussion.

The capital of the Sines is named *Thynæ* by Ptolemy; and according to the Latin version which is regarded as a text, *Sinæ*. Its position appears at a distance from the sea, at the mouth of a river named *Cotiaris*, having communication

nication on the left with another river, whose name was *Senus*. This then can be no other than the great river of Camboja; which, eighty leagues above its mouth, divides into two branches. The principal, or that of the right, corresponding with the *Cotiaris*, and which is called the Japonese river, conducts to a city of which the Arabian geographers speak as being very celebrated for its commerce, under the name of Loukin; and this position appears to answer to that of *Thinae*, in Ptolemy. But the city of the Sines, named Siñ by the Arabian geographers, and in the Chinese memoirs Teheñ-teheñ, is a position more remote than Loukin, and is found distinguished by the name of Siñ-hoa, as having been the most flourishing city of Cochin-China before its port was destroyed by alluvions of sand. The name of Thoañ-hoa, which its district bears, seems, together with the other circumstances reported, to favour the application of the name of *Thinae* to this city also. *Thinae* is mentioned diversely in many authors of antiquity. But what cannot have a place here, will be found in a Memoir, contained in Vol. XXXII. of the Memoirs of the Academy, on the limits of

the world known to the ancients beyond the Ganges.

In Ptolemy, two promontories succeed on the eastern shore of the *Magnus Sinus* ; *Notium*, or the southern, and *Satyrorum*, or that of the satyrs. Opposite this last are little isles of the same name, and which the Arabian geographers, as well as Ptolemy, people with a species of animals furnished with tails, as satyrs are represented. Apes, of a stature almost human, in the little isles named Pulo Condor, situated in the distance opposite the mouth of the river Camboja, may have caused them to be so called. But that a single point of position for three little isles in Ptolemy, should be transposed to the islands of Japan in the maps, is an error too gross to be passed unnoticed. Can it be conceived that Ptolemy carried his observation thus far, when so limited was his intelligence of this extremity of the ancient world, that he represents, as succeeding the promontory of the satyrs, a prolongation of the coast, which, turning to the west, proceeds to join the western coast of Africa, and thus makes the Erythrean Sea a basin that has no communication with the Ocean? Were it here the place
to

to examine the state of geography in different ages, it would appear that this error existed more than a thousand years after Ptolemy, although the maritime commerce was maintained under the Mahometan princes. But it is sufficient to have shewn how much the limits of ancient Asia should be contracted.

END OF ASIA.

A F R I C A.

I. ÆGYPTUS ET
LIBYA.

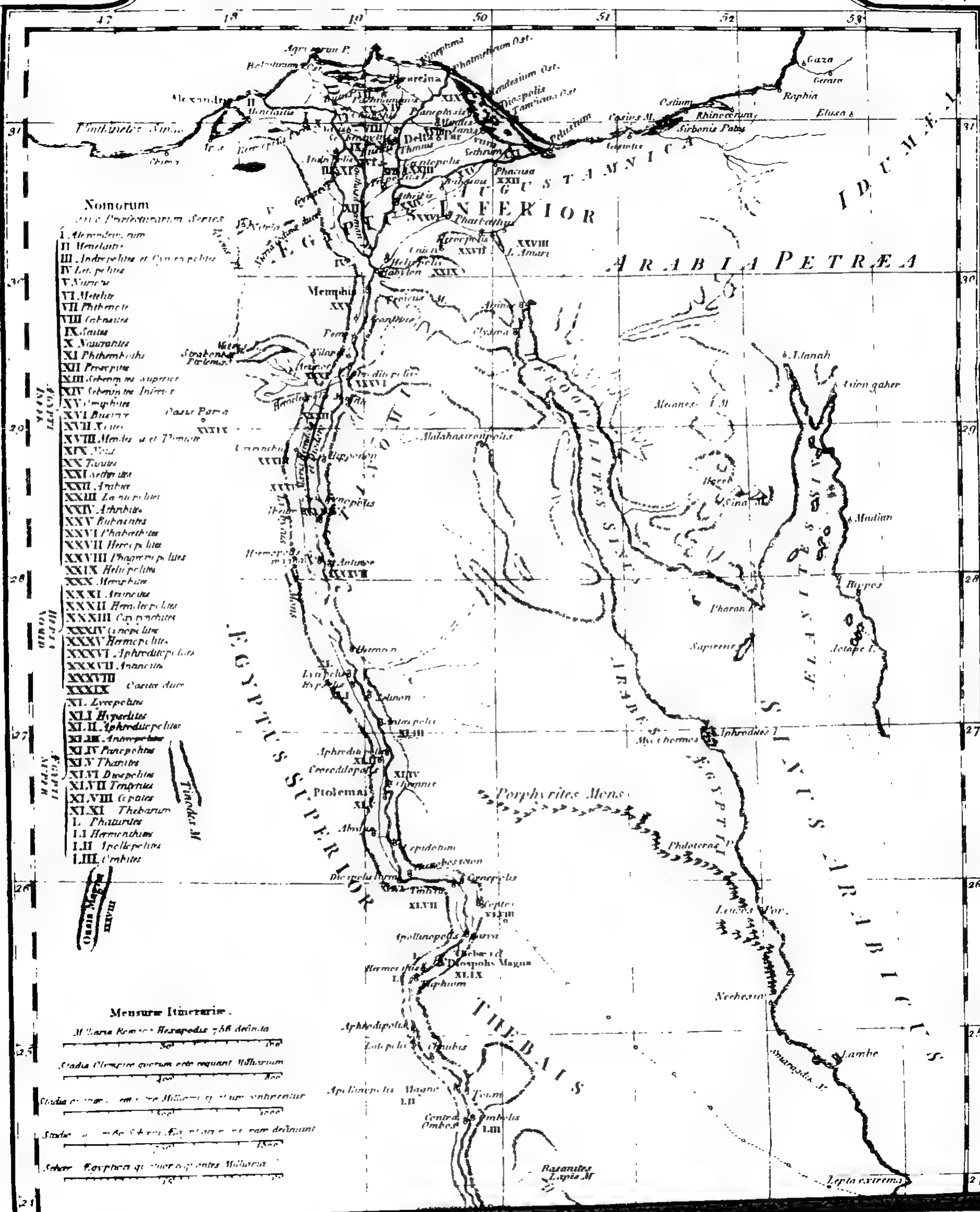
II. ÆTHIOPIA
SUPRA ÆGYPTUM.

III. *AFRICA.*
NUMIDIA.
MAURETANIA.

IV. *LIBYA*, VEL *AFRICA*
INTERIOR.

ÆGYPTUS ANTIQUA. Auctore D'ANVILLE.

To face p. 571



I.

Æ G Y P T U S

E T

L I B Y A.

ÆGYPTUS.

THE great celebrity maintained by this country in antiquity is well known. It was from Ægypt that Greece obtained the first apprehension of the sciences and arts; which from Greece passed into the West. The industry of the Ægyptians is also signalized not only by their edifices, wherein solidity appears to prevail over elegance, but by the more useful labour of innumerable canals opened through their lands, which have no other means of fertility than the waters of the singular river that Nature has given to the country. Ægypt is comprised properly in a long valley, which from north to south, following the course of the

the river, extends more than six degrees, and so contracted in breadth as to appear only a scantlet of land. But at the issue of this valley the country expands to give a passage to the different branches by which this river communicates with the sea, and adds to the extent of the country a degree and a half of latitude. All that is beyond the reach of the derivations from the river is a sterile and uncultivated land ; which from the summit of the mountains that form the valley extends on one side to the Arabic Gulf, and has no other inhabitants than a race of nomades or pastors : while the western limits are confounded in the deserts of Libya. Ægypt, governed from immemorial time by its own kings, whether in a single monarchy or in separate kingdoms, submitted at length under Cambyfes, son of Cyrus, to the yoke of the Persians, which it sustained but impatiently. To this dynasty succeeded, by dismemberment of the empire of Alexander, the reign of the Ptolemies, which continued till the reduction of the country into a Roman province under Augustus. And it was conquered from the Eastern Empire by the Arabs, under the khali-fat of Omar, in the seventh century. Its name in the sacred writings is *Misraim*, which it
owes

owes to one of the sons of Cham : and it retains the name of Misfir under the Turks. There appears no doubt that the name of Copt, which distinguishes the remains of the original nation from the Arabs, who are in great numbers in the country, and from the Turks who rule it, is in the form of Kypt (which is the proper modification of it), no other than the root of the Greek name *Ægyptus*.

To this introduction we shall add what concerns the distinction of the several regions of *Ægypt* ; capitably divided into Superior and Inferior. This last partition is comprehended within the two principal branches of the Nile, from its division to its mouths ; and the triangular figure of a Greek letter which it resembles, has occasioned it to be called the *Δ Delta*. But it must be added that the country of *Ægyptus Inferior* surpasses both on the east and west the natural limits of the Delta, and is now called Bahri, and Rif ; both which terms signifying in the Arabic a district bordering on the sea. As to *Ægyptus Superior*, we find it separated from the precedent by a particular province, whose name of *Hepta-nomis* denotes it to have been composed of the union of seven districts or prefectures, which in *Ægypt* are called

called nomes, and of which fifty are distinguished in the detail which antiquity furnishes of this country. The distinction of this province still subsists in the name of Vostani, which expresses in Arabic an intermediate space, as relating to Bahri on one side, and Said, or the superior country, on the other. And towards the cataract which made the boundary of Ægypt and antient Æthiopia, a territory owed to the famous Thebes its proper denomination of *Thebais*. Such was the ancient division of Ægypt. But in the multiplication of the provinces of the empire, what Lower Ægypt possessed beyond the arm of the Nile, which discharges itself below the modern position of Damiat, composed in the fourth century a province under the name of *Augustamnica*; and the name of *Ægyptus* remained as distinctive of the rest. Under Justinian, we see the Augustamnuc divided into two; first, and second; this maritime, and that inland. Corresponding with the ancient Augustamnica, is the modern district of Sharkie, so called from the Arabic term *Shark*, denoting the east, to distinguish it from another district, situated beyond a canal of the river, and named Garbié, from the term *Garb*, signifying the west. The Hepta-nomis took under

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der Arcadius, son of the great Theodosius, the name of *Arcadia*. Finally, we see the Thebaid in a posterior age divided into two, Anterior and Superior, according to the terms which we find employed to distinguish these parts. To treat of Ægypt in detail, we deem it expedient to depart from the shore of the sea, as less remote with regard to us, and ascend the Nile towards Æthiopia.

* Æ G Y P T U S

INFERIOR.

IT extends along the sea, according to the limits assigned to it by Herodotus, from a gulf to which a place called *Plinthine* communicates the name of *Plinthinetes*, as far as Mount *Casius*, adjacent to the Sirbonian Bog. On the point of what is now called the Gulf of Arabs, *Taposiris* is indicated in Abousir. To some other

* It may increase the reader's confidence in our author to be reminded of the testimony of a late observant and intelligent traveller, in his favour. "This last geographer (D'Anville), whose learned criticism could distinguish Truth amidst the numerous contradictions of travellers, has been of great use to me: I never quit him but in places where it is impossible not to go astray without having been on the spot."—*Savary's Letters on Egypt, Letter I.*

D'Anville did not travel as Strabo did, to verify his positions.

obscure places succeeds the site of *Alexandria*. A long and narrow isle, named *Pharos*, was there joined to the continent by a dyke or causey, which from its definite length was named *Hep-ta-Stadium*, and which separated the two ports of the city, that was bounded by lake *Marcötis* on the other side. The advantage of this situation, on a shore to which nature has given no other port, determined Alexander to found a city on the site of a more ancient place named *Rhacotis*, and which continued to distinguish the quarter of the city from which the causey was protracted. Another quarter of greater extent, named *Bruchion*, on the principle of the two ports, comprised several palaces which the Ptolemies inhabited. The power to which Alexandria arrived, in becoming the great mart for exchange between the east and west, is well known. And this advantage was principally owing to its local circumstances. To satisfy a curiosity which the reader may have to be better acquainted with a city of the first rank in the ancient world, he is referred to an appropriate treatise on *Ægypt*, by the same author, containing, with a topographical plan minutely exact, a description much more circumstantial than can be admitted here. It will there be
seen

seen that an accumulation of earth formed about the Heptastadium is the site of the modern city; and that an inclosure which must have been posterior to the age of antiquity, contains scarcely any thing else than ruins. The lake *Mareotis*, which does not press upon the city so closely as it did heretofore, preserves its name in the form of Birk Mariout.

At a little distance from Alexandria, and on the same shore, a place whose name of *Nicopolis* commemorated an advantage obtained by Augustus over Antony, is now changed into Kafr Kiafera, or the Castle of the Cæsars. Further on, *Canopus*, a place condemned for the licentious morals of its inhabitants, occupied a point advanced in the sea, on which there is known a castle named Abukir, or the Bekier. One of the principal mouths of the Nile, which from this city was called *Canopicum Ostium*, is that now named Maadié, or the Passage, beyond Bekier. But by the changes that have taken place in the mouths of the river, the *Bolbitinum Ostium*, whither it is conveyed by the canal which passes before Rasid (pronounced by the Franks Rosset), has supplanted the Canopic mouth in the advantage which it heretofore bore. The Canopic is the issue of one of the

principal branches of the Nile, called *Agathos Dæmon*, or the Good Genius, in Ptolemy; and which, forming one side of the Delta, separates from it what in Lower Ægypt is named Bahiré. *Hermopolis*, with the qualification of *parva*, to distinguish it from a greater of the same name in the Heptanomis, accords with the position of Demenhur. On the border of the river, *Andropolis* and *Gynæcopolis* *, as they appear to have been contiguous, are probably represented by Shabur and Selamun, at the aperture of the canal which passes by Demenhur. The desert where lakes afford nitre is distant from the river: and there is mention of *Nitria* as the name of a city. This is the country called *Scithiaca* in Ptolemy; and the name of *Sceté*, frequently mentioned in the legends of the hermits of this desert, is preserved in the form of Askit, in a monastery which the name of Saint Macaire distinguishes from others. The place named Terané, where the Natron, as it is called in the country, is embarked on the Nile, finds the ancient form of its name in *Terenuthis*.

Passing into the Delta we recognize *Metelis*

* The one from *ἀνρ*, *vir*, the other from *γυνή*, *mulier*, and *πόλις*.

on the river, in the name of Miffil,* which the Coptic dictionaries give to a great city that has taken the name Foûa. The Milesians, ascending the Nile, had founded a city named *Naucratis*. *Sais* is mentioned as the capital of this part of the inferior* Ægypt, where a place still bears the name of Sa. *Taua* retains the same name. *Nicii* having the first rank in a Nome called *Prosopites*, discovers itself in the name of Nikios. The isle *Prosopitis*, formed by two canals, had a city which, under the name of *Atarbechis*, was consecrated to Venus; and another where the Athenians sustained a long siege by the Persians, and whose name of *Byblos* appears in that of Babel. At the summit of the Delta the Nile divides into three channels, there being an intermediate one between the two principal branches. To this canal is joined, among other derivations, one issuing from the river a little below the position of *Sebennytus*, which subsists in the name of Semenud. The continuation of these canals, reunited in a great lake, which, from the city of *Butus* on its southern shore, was called *Buticus*, takes at the aperture of this lake its issue in the sea, under

* “Supérieure” in the original, which I have thus ventured to correct.

a place named *Paralus*, or Berelos : and this issue is the *Sebennyticum Ostium*. This maritime part being extremely fenney, was called *Elearchia** ; and in this fastness an Ægyptian prince maintained himself against the Persian forces, in the reign of Artaxerxes the Long-handed. Vestiges of a city called Tekebi in the Coptic books, seem to be the same with *Pachnamunis* ; and *Onuphis* is represented by a place named Banub. *Bufiris* and *Χείρ* were cities of note on the river a little above Semennud : the first is known in the name of Bufir ; and the second, situated in an isle, could not have been far distant.

To the Sebennytic mouth succeeds the *Phatmeticum* or *Phatniticum Ostium*, which in the time of antiquity yielding in magnitude only to the Canopic and Pelusiatic mouths, is now one of the two principal emissions of the river a little below Damiat. The name of *Tamiathis*, mentioned in an age which immediately precedes the termination of the object of ancient geography, appears a modification of Damiat. The three eastern mouths, including the Pelusiatic, are received before their communication with the sea into a great lagoon or pool, whose name is not mentioned by any ancient writer ; but which

* From ἑλς, *hélus*.

the places Manzalé and Tennis cause now to be designated by their names. The *Mendesium Ostium*, now called Dibé, and by the Franks Peschiera, derived its name from *Mendes*; and this city, as well as that of *Thmuis*, according to the concurrent testimony of the learned, owe their respective denominations to the goat which was there adored. The position of Ashmun-Tanah may represent the first, and abundant vestiges of the second appear to preserve the name of it in the form of Tmaié. *Panephyfis* must also be mentioned, in a situation adjacent to the lake; a circumstance that justifies the application also of the name *Diospolis* to it. And of cities appearing under two names, the one Ægyptian, the other Greek, there are several examples throughout Ægypt. The place now most considerable on this margin of the lake, is Manzalé. *Tanis*, a royal city, whose name appears *Zoan* in the Scriptures, preserves, though abandoned to a few shepherds, vestiges in the name of Sañ, not far from that aperture of the lake named *Taniticum Ostium*, but now called Eummé-farreggé. *Tennesus*, of which there is not mention till an age posterior to the first antiquity, is an insular position in the lake itself, and now called Tennis. That of Sethron on

the lake, towards the Pelusiac channel, manifests the position of *Sethrum*, otherwise called *Hera-cleopolis Parva*.

Pelufium, the bulwark and the key of ancient Ægypt, is now known by its ruins in the Arabic name of Tineh, which supplies in signification its ancient denomination, whereby the miry situation of this city was expressed*. Upon the coast, Mount Casius, of no great elevation, projects a promontory named Cape del Kas, or the Chisel; and the adjacent place named *Casium* is called Catieh. The *Palus Sirbonis*, which is in the vicinity, and where Typhon the murderer of Osiris is said to have perished, has taken the name of Sebaket Bar-doil, from the first king of Jerusalem of that name, who died on his return from an expedition in Ægypt, at a place called el-Arish, the ancient *Rhinocorura*, whither this frontier extended, having encroached on the former limits of the Philistine country. *Ostracine*, which had a position less remote, is indicated by a fragment of its name in a point called Straki. The entrance of a ravine into the Sirbonian Pool receiving the pluvial waters of many torrents, which come from the desert comprised in the extent of Ara-

* From *στρως*, *latum*.

bia Petræa, is the *Torrents Ægypti* of the Scriptures; and which, according to Saint Jerom, passes between Rhinocorura and Pelusium. This canton of country, covered with deep and moving sands, and called by the Arabs for this reason al-Giofar, has in all ages rendered the approach to Ægypt extremely difficult to an enemy.

Re-approaching the Nile we recognize in the interval of the Pelusiac and Tanitic channels the position of *Leontopolis*, in a place named Tel-Effabé, or the Hill of the Lion. And ascending above the division of the Pelusiac channel, we find *Athribis*, a considerable city, in the name of Atrib, on the eastern branch of the river; to which by this position the name of *Athribiticus* becomes more applicable than to the intermediate emanation, as in Ptolemy. *Bubastus*, a city of equal dignity with the precedent, and whose name in the Scripture is *Pibeset*, which is now only altered into Basta, is on a canal derived from the Pelusiac branch to the right. This canal, which had been dug by king Necos, in an expedition to the Arabic Gulf, had its aperture at a place named *Phacusa*, the distance whereof from *Pelusium* is indicated to us. The canal that passes Basta leads to the

position of the ancient *Pharbæthus*, now Belbeïs, where another canal is received, called Khalitz-Abu-Meneggi, which is the *Trajanus Amnis* of Ptolemy ; and which, according to his report, passes by *Hercöpolis*. We learn elsewhere that it terminated in lakes, whose waters, naturally salt, were thereby sweetened. The communication was not obtained with the gulf till the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus; and there is reason to believe that this canal in the time of Cleopatra was no longer navigable. There are nevertheless some traces of it still visible between Suez and lake Sheib.

Hercöpolis, from which one of the creeks of the Arabic Gulf was called *Hercöpolites*, is the *Pithom* mentioned in the Hebrew Scriptures as a city constructed by the Israelites, and the *Patumus* of the Arabic country of Ægypt in Herodotus. And it may be added, from concurrent circumstances, that the place of arms, of vast extent, called *Auaris* by Josephus, where the shepherd kings held Ægypt in subjection, was the site of Hercöpolis. *Thaubastum*, which by the means afforded us of ascertaining both one and the other position is found to be very near, retains its name in the form of Habaseh, towards the head of the lake Sheib before mentioned.

tioned. To finish the survey of Lower * Ægypt, we must return towards the Nile. It is remarkable to find the *Vicus Judæorum* in the modern denomination of Tel-el-Iudieh, or the Hill of the Jewry; and to recognize there the site of a temple in which the Jews, offending against the law which denied their nation any other sanctuary than that of Jerusalem, practised their worship during two hundred and forty-three years, to the reign of Vespasian. Among the places of the first rank was *Heliopolis*, so called from its primitive and Coptic denomination of *On*, which signifies the Sun. It was afterwards called by the Arabs Ain-Shems, or the Fountain of the Sun, and it still preserves vestiges in a place named Ma-tarea, or Cool Water. *Babylon* was an habitation formed by the Persians, and which may with probability be referred to the time of the conquest of Ægypt by Cambyfes. A quarter retaining the name of Baboul, or Babilon, in the city commonly called Old Cairo, which overlooks the Nile at some distance above the Delta, shews its veritable position : and in the same place was also distinguished a pyre or pile, consecrated to the worship of fire, according to the religion of the Persians. It is immediately

* “ Supérieure ” again in the original.

below that the Khalitz, which traverses Cairo, issues from the Nile. This canal, in an Arabian author who has written professedly on Ægypt, bears the name of Adrian : and we know that this emperor was also called Trajan by adoption.

A R C A D I A E T Æ G Y P T U S S U P E R I O R .

MEMPHIS, which owed its foundation to a king in the first ages of Ægypt named Ucho-reus, was a city predominant over all in Ægypt, before Alexandria was elevated to this advantage ; and was situated on the western shore of the Nile, three schènes, or fifteen miles, above the Delta. These indications are the only means afforded us of ascertaining its position. And by the knowledge of the combination and reciprocal use made of the itinerary measures proper to antiquity, those which we have just cited are reconciled, as is fully shewn in a work in which Ægypt is described much more circumstantially than the concise nature of this will permit. A considerable lapse of time had so impaired this great city, when Strabo wrote, that he saw its
palaces

palaces in ruins. It existed nevertheless about six hundred years after; for, on the invasion of Ægypt by the Arabs, it appears under the name of the country itself, or Meſr. But vestiges of it, which were apparent in the fifteenth century, according to Abulfeda, are no longer in being. Divers canals derived from the Nile separating Memphis from the ancient sepulchres and pyramids, furnished the Greeks with the idea of their infernal rivers *Acheron*, *Cocytus*, and *Lethe*. On the bank of the Nile opposite to Memphis, a place which it is pretended was named *Troja* by the Trojans who followed Menelaüs into Ægypt, is now indicated by the analogous name of Tora.

The valley in which the Nile flows is contracted in this place by the mountain that reigns on the eastern side, under the name of *Arabicus Mons*; while it opens a communication on the other side, through the *Libycus Mons*, with a canton which seems insulated from the rest of the country. *Arsinoë*, otherwise *Crocodilopolis*, was the chief city in this district, which is now named Feïum. It is known to be covered on the north side by a lake which in Strabo and Ptolemy is called *Mæris*, but which cannot be the *Mæris* of Herodotus and Diodorus. The lake
alluded

alluded to by these authors under that name, is an excavation by human labour, and not a work of nature, as that of Feïum. A discussion wherein all the circumstances concerning this object are examined, is adapted only to a particular treatise, such as that already mentioned. But it may here be observed, that an artificial reservoir of three thousand six hundred stadia in circumference, has appeared incredible to many who have considered the subject; especially as a measure under this denomination, much inferior in length to the common or Olympic stadium, was not known. The true *Mæris* mentioned by Herodotus and Diodorus, is found in a trench whose length from north to south, conformable to the report of Herodotus, takes about nine hundred stadia of the ancient Ægyptian measure: so that if this sum of the length of the lake Mæris be multiplied by four, the number of stadia of its breadth, the amount will be three thousand six hundred stadia for the square contents of its surface; but not for the measure of its perimeter or circuit, according to the improper term used by Herodotus. And this trench is now called Bathen, or the Deep. A labyrinth contiguous to the Mæris, and constructed by twelve kings who governed Ægypt

con-

conjointly, still preserves conspicuous vestiges : and that which Strabo mentions as appropriated to the convention of the chiefs of Nomes, and as situated in the jurisdiction of Arsinoë, is also found in a place named Haûra.

The valley of the Nile is not so spacious in any other place as in a part of the Heptanomis. *Heracleopolis*, distinguished by the surname of *Magna*, by contradistinction from that before mentioned in the Delta, was, with the extent of its district, comprised in an isle between the river and the lateral ditch of Mœris ; which, as Strabo and Ptolemy knew this situation, it is surprising that they did not more correctly indicate. The worship rendered to a fish with a pointed nose, occasioned the name of *Oxy-rynchus* * to be applied to a considerable city apart from the Nile ; and whose position cannot be better ascribed than to Behnesé, on the canal which, drawn from the river above the derivation that conducts to the Mœris, is received into the Fcïum, and called by the Copts Barh-Jusef, as imputed to the patriarch Joseph. *Cynopolis*, or the City of the Dog, which in Ægypt was adored under the name of Anubis, was limited to a holme in

* From οξύς, *acutus*, ῥίς, *nasus*, et ἰχθύς, *piscis*.

the Nile, having opposite to it another city named *Cô*. The situation of *Hermopolis Magna*, or the Great City of Mercury, is well known to be that retained by *Ashmunein*; which, if a tradition of the country may be credited, owes this name to *Ishmun*, son of *Misraïm*, the ancestor of the *Ægyptian* nation. Within this district the *Heptanomis* terminates in an interval of two military posts, one called *Hermopolitana Phylace*, and the other *Thebaica Phylace*. We recognize in this canton a *Tanis* in the name of *Tauna*, upon the canal which issues from the Nile at the place where the Theban guard had its post. *Oasis Magna & Parva* were dependencies of the *Heptanomis*. The situation of the little *el-Wah* is not known; and we shall defer speaking of the greater till we treat of the *Thebais*, as being about the same height. On the right of the Nile, where the valley is closely contracted by a mountain, *Aphroditopolis** appears to correspond with a place now called *Atsieh*; and the name of *Ibrit*, which is given to its district, is only an alteration of that of its principal burgh. Remarkable grottos, hollowed in the mountain for temples, near a place called

* From ΑΦΡΟΔΙΤΗ, *Venus*; quia ex ἀφρῶ, *spuma*, dicitur genita.

Béni-haffan, may have appertained to that of *Speos-Artemidos* *. There remains on this side to be mentioned *Antinoë*, which being primitively but an obscure place named *Besa*, became a city, whose vestiges manifest the magnificence of the Emperor Adrian, in perpetuating the memory of an infamous favourite. The denomination of this city is now altered to *Ensené*; and a revered sepulchre has also caused it to be called *Shék-Abadé*.

After having passed *Cusa*, now *Cuslié*, in the Thebais, we find *Lycopolis*, or *Lycón*, the City of Wolves; which, a little distant from the Nile on the left, is still a place of consideration, under the name of *Siut*, or *Osiot*. A little beyond, vestiges of *Hypselis* are recognized in a place named *Sciotb*: *Abotis* subsists in *Abutig*; and the ruins of *Apollinis Minor Civitas* are in a place named *Sedafé*. On the other side, *Selinon* is found in the name of *Silin*; and *Antæopolis*, so called from *Antæus*, who governed Libya and Æthiopia under *Osiris*, retains vestiges in a place named *Kau-il-Kubbara*. Ascending the river we find the Ægyptian denomination of

* From *σπέος*, *spelunca*, et *APTEMIDIOS*, *Dianæ*: quia *αρτεμης* *integer*; vel quia *παρὰ τὸ τ' ἄερα τεμνεῖν* nam venatione præest, unde *venatrix* dicitur.

Chemmis remaining in Ekmim ; that of *Panopolis*, or City of Pan, given to it by the Greeks, having not been adopted in the usage of the country. Re-passing the Nile, *Aphroditopolis*, consecrated to Venus, and *Crocodilopolis*, to the Crocodile, are found in the ruins of two places named Itfu and Adribé. *Ptolemais*, constructed under the dynasty of the Ptolemies, after the manner of the Greek cities, became one of the most powerful in Upper Ægypt, with the surname of *Hermii* ; the signification whereof is not known. It preserves vestiges in an inconsiderable place named Menshié. Girgé, which, a little above it, is now the principal city of Saïd, does not appear to have existed more than three hundred years ; and the place which a city named *This* occupied in the earliest age, and in whose district *Ptolemais* was founded, is unknown. *Abydus*, the residence of Memnon, which was only inferior to the great Thebes, is buried in its ruins, as its modern name of Madfuné expresses ; and its situation in being distant from the Nile is conformable to the testimony of antiquity concerning it. Precisely on this parallel is the *Oasis Magna*. We know that these insulated spots of fertility in the midst of a sandy main were called *Oases*. This one was
a place

a place of exile during the Lower Empire : and it is characteristic of the imagination of the Greeks to have called it the Isle of the Blessed *.

At the summit of a sudden flexure in the course of the Nile, *Diospolis Parva* was situated, in a place now called How. *Chenoboscion* on the other side corresponds with the position named Castr Effaid, or the Castle of the Fisherman. Towards the bottom of the other replication of the river, on the left bank, *Tentyra*, heretofore among the most considerable cities, retains abundant remains in the name of Dendera ; and nearly opposite, *Cæneopolis*, or the New City, is represented by a place now named Kené. *Coptos*, or according to its present form Kypt, situated on a canal communicating with the Nile, became a great mart of commerce, by means of a road two hundred and fifty-seven miles in length, made by Ptolemy Philadelphus, across the desert to the port of *Berenice* in the Arabic Gulf, where the merchandizes of India

* The *Oasis Magna* is laid down in Mr. Bruce's map on the 26th degree of north latitude, under the names of el Wah and Shek Haled ; and the *Parva Oasis* about half a degree north of the greater, on the same meridian, by the name of Gawah Garbieh.

were debarked*. This advantage, transported some centuries after under the khalifs to a place named Kous, on the same side of the river, caused this place, but inconsiderable heretofore, under the name of *Apollinopolis Parva*, to become the most powerful city of Saïd. It is presumed

* The intermediate positions, and which have long since been overwhelmed by the sands, are thus expressed in the Antonine Itinerary:

ITER A COPTO BERONICEM					MP.	CCLVIII	SIC.
POENICONICON	-	-	-	-	-	XXVII	
DIDIMIE	-	-	-	-	-	XXIV	
APHRODITO	-	-	-	-	-	XX	
COMPASI	-	-	-	-	-	XXII	
JOVIS	-	-	-	-	-	XXXIII	
ARISTONIS	-	-	-	-	-	XXV	
FALACRO	-	-	-	-	-	XXV	
APOLLONOS	-	-	-	-	-	XXIII	
CENONDIDREUMA	-	-	-	-	-	XXVII	
BERONICEM	-	-	-	-	-	XVIII	

The MS. in the king's library at Paris has also the same route, but with the distances differently noted. In neither of them however does the amount prefixed accord with the sum of their respective distances: though this is preferred by Wesselingius. This diversity between themselves, as well as that observed in the orthography from D'Anville, must be imputed to the corruption of the copies.

Kous, under the oppression of the Turkish government, has followed the fate of its rival; it being now decayed into a miserable hamlet.

that the position of *Maximianopolis* may be attributed to Nekadi, on the left side of the river.

We now arrive at Thebes, called by the Greeks *Diospolis Magna*, or the Great City of Jupiter. Ill-treated by Cambyſes, afterwards by Philopeter, and at length under Auguſtus for its rebellion, this great city has ever ſince exhibited little elſe than magnificent ruins, interſperſed among the villages which occupy its ſite ; and of which the moſt conſiderable is named Akſor, or Luxor. What we read in ſome of the ancient writers concerning its extent, is intelligible only by a converſion of terms ; for theſe authors give it 140 ſtadia of circumference, and 400 or 420 in length. But Strabo, who accompanied a governor of Ægypt to Thebes, makes a ſide of the quadrangle equal to 80 ſtadia, which being reſolved into Ægyptian ſtadia, ſcarcely differ from the 140 above mentioned. This ſolution of the difficulty will exhibit Thebes as a city of the firſt magnitude : its circuit being about nine French leagues, or twenty-ſeven Roman miles. Its fragments are indeed diſperſed in many places conſiderably diſtant from each other ; and on the oppoſite ſide of the river, or the left in deſcending, a great quarter was diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Mem-*

monium, which is recognized to be that called *Phatures* in the Scriptures, and which retains stupendous monuments withal. The sepulchres of the Ægyptian kings, hewn in the Lybian mountain, are adjacent.

A little above, on the same side, *Hermontbis* preserves its name, with many remains also, in the form of Erment. The circumstance of an *Aphroditopolis* having taken the name of Asfun, justifies the opinion that it was the same city which we find cited among the military posts of the Thebaïs, under the name of *Asphynis*. *Latopolis*, so called from the fish that was there adored, bears now the name of Asna, which signifies illustrious. Ruins of *Apollinopolis Magna* are recognized in a place named Edfu. *Hieracónpolis*, a city consecrated to the hawk, was placed in its vicinity; and, on the other side, *Elethya*, or the City of Lucina, had an altar, on which human victims were immolated. The place of *Siljilis* is remarkable by the circumstance that, corresponding with what is named Gebel Silsili, or the Mount of the Chain, the shores of the river are so contracted between two mountains as to have induced the popular belief that there was a chain extended from one to the other. The position of *Ombos*
is

is found in the name of Koun-Ombo, or the Hill of Ombo. At length we reach *Syene*, whose name in its modern form having the article prefixed, is Assuan. The isle of *Elephantine* is but half a stadium distant from it ; and the cataract is seven stadia above the isle. Of two cataracts this is the least ; the greater being in Nubia. It is occasioned by the intervention of a rock, composed of two members, the first of easy declivity, and the second, though more sudden, does not precipitate the water with such vehemence as to render the descent impracticable to small boats. *Philæ* is another isle, but above the cataract ; and which, small as it is, afforded quarters, together with Syene and Elephantine, to the cohorts that guarded this frontier of the Roman empire. It should here be mentioned, that the *Basanites Mons*, distant from the Nile on the right, is remarkable for quarries of a hard and black stone, called Baram, which furnished the Ægyptians with ornamental vases, and household utensils.

We now return to survey the shore of the Arabic Gulf. At the extremity of its western horn, the position of *Arsinoë*, which is also mentioned under the name of *Cleopatris*, corresponds with that of Suez. Southward of that, on the

same shore, is *Clyma*, whose modern name of Kolzum the Arabs have extended to the whole gulf. A promontory, turned in figure of a scythe, was called for this reason *Drepanum*. The *Mys-horms*, or Port of the Mouse, otherwise called *Aphrodites*, or of Venus, is covered with little isles, bearing also the name of *Aphrodites*: and their modern Arabic name of Sufangeul-bahri, or the Sponge of the Sea, has an evident analogy in its signification with the etymon of the Greek name. And the name of *Soph*, applied to the Arabic Gulf in the Scriptures, is an appellative denoting aquatic plants. The port which at present maintains the greatest correspondence with the country of Upper Ægypt, and called Cofair, represents that named *Philoteris* in antiquity. The *Smaragdus Mons* appears to be but little distant from the sea; being that called by the Arabs Maaden Uzzumurud, or the Mine of Emeralds. A point, under the name of *Lepta Latrema*, is judged to correspond with that called by the Arabs Ras-al-enf, or the Top of the Nose. At the entrance of a gulf which immediately succeeds this point, was *Berenice*, the port whereof the position of Coptos has given us occasion to speak: and the circumstance of its being laid down by the ancient geographers

graphers in the same latitude with Syene, serves to ascertain its position. All this coast is inhabited by ichthyophagous Arabs, who had become savage by contracting alliances with troglodytes, or dwellers in caverns.

L I B Y A.

THE name of *Libya* among the Greeks extended to all Africa : but, strictly speaking, it was comprised in what succeeded to *Ægypt* towards the west, as far as a gulf of the Mediterranean, called the Great Syrtis. The Ptolemies, or some prince of their house, possessed this country : and, under the Eastern Empire, Libya was annexed to the *Ægyptian* government. We distinguish two provinces in it, *Marmarica* and *Cyrenica*; the first confining on *Ægypt*, the second extending towards the Syrtis. The nation of *Marmaridæ* had given their name to the Marmaric province : and there is moreover mention of the *Adyrmachidæ*, as being contiguous to *Ægypt*. Following the coast, we see only places too obicure to merit notice, till we ar-

rive at *Paratonium*. This was a place regarded by the Ptolemies as a head advanced to cover their frontier: and al-Baretoun, as the same name is now pronounced, is held by the sultan of the Turks as a dependency of his dominion in Ægypt. *Apis*, which immediately succeeds, was an Ægyptian burgh, as appears by the worship that was there established: and all this part composed, according to Ptolemy, a Nome called *Lycus*. The inland position called *Mareotis* can be no other than that indicated in the modern geography by the name of Si-wah. *Ammon* or *Hammon*, the Jupiter of Ægypt, and represented with the head of a ram, as at Thebes, had his temple in a canton more remote, and environed by the sands of Libya. This place is described by the writers of antiquity as comprising different quarters in a triple inclosure; and the Ammonians having been governed by kings, according to Herodotus, had their dwelling in one of these quarters. What we find in the modern geography under the name of Santrich, must represent it, as the nature of the country admits of no other object to embarrass the choice.

But we must return now to the shore of the Mediterranean. The place named *Catabathmus Magnus*,

Magnus, or the Great Descent, now in the language of the Arabs Akabet-offolom, is remarkable in some ancient authors for making the separation between Asia and Africa. This place is also taken for a boundary of Marmarica, ascribing to Cyrenica what immediately succeeds, according to the extent which the princes who reigned at Cyrene might have given to their dominion. Five principal cities distinguished the Cyrenaic province by the name of *Pentapolis* *. Conformable to the method of Ptolemy, *Darnis* is the first city to be cited in Cyrenaica; and Derne is still its name. Lacedæmonians coming from Thera, an island in the Ægean, founded *Cyrene*. The last of the Ptolemies who reigned there, and surnamed Apion, bequeathed his kingdom to the Romans, who formed a single province of this acquisition, and the island of Crete. The city was situated within sight of the sea, having *Apollonia* for its port ; and as this port is now named Marza-Sufa, or Sofush, it is probable that this is the city mentioned by the name of *Sozusa*, during the Lower Empire. Cyrene retains now little else than ruins, with the name of Curin.

* From πέντε, *quinque*.

The most advanced point of Libya, *Phycus Promontorium*, is now called Ras-al-Sem, and among mariners Cape Rafat. *Ptolemais*, which is sometimes confounded with *Barce*, retains nevertheless its particular position, at a distance from the sea, in the altered name of Tolometa; and the name of Barca is also well known. *Teuchira*, which under the Ægyptian princes had the name of *Arsinoe*, is found in its primitive denomination on the same shore. *Adriane*, which follows, corresponds with the position of Ben-gazi. *Berenice* is known by the name of Bernic: but it appears by a particular testimony that Ben-gazi and Bernic is the same place diversely called. However it be, the same city was denominated *Hesperis*, and ancient fables place there the garden of the Hesperides. The shore of the Great Syrtis terminates this country. In the bosom of the desert continent, some portions of land, such as the Ammon and Oases of Ægypt, having wells of water, and groves of palms and date-trees, are not without habitations. *Mugila*, which is one of these, retains the same name. From among many obscure nations in Libya must be excepted the *Nasamonnes*, who, adjacent to the extremity of the Great Syrtis, were much de-
cried

cried for the plunder which they practised upon the vessels that were wrecked on their coast. They almost destroyed the nation of *Psyllii*, whom the fame of possessing power over serpents, and the art of curing their bite in others by sucking the wound, distinguishes in antiquity *.

* Mr. Savary confirms the truth of this curious circumstance in his Letters on *Ægypt*. See Letter IV.

II.

E T H I O P I A

S U P R A Æ G Y P T U M.

BY ascending the Nile from the frontier of Ægypt, we shall penetrate into the heart of Ethiopia. If recurrence be had to the several versions of the Scriptures, and to the testimonies of Josephus and St. Jerome, it will be found that the name of *Chus*, from the son of Cham, appertains to this country. That of *India* is also applied to it, in several passages of the ancient writers. Ptolemy contracts it on the side of the west, because he indicates, under the name of Libya Interior, that which, from a concatenation of local circumstances, is judged more proper to be treated of under the present title. The same distinction in the face of the country, between the lands adjacent to the Nile

Nile and those that are distant from it, as has been remarked of Ægypt, prevails in the country immediately succeeding, under the modern name of Nubia; and this topical character is continued as far as Abyſſinia. Among many places on the banks of the Nile we recognize *Premis* in the name of Ibrim, as the Turks pronounce it, who extend their domination thus far. In Ptolemy, this place is distinguished by the adjunct of *parva* from another of the same name much more remote, and which is now unknown. The great cataract, through a mountain called Genadel, is a little above Ibrim. These borders of the Nile were occupied by the *Blemmyes*, whose figures should have been extraordinary; as we read in some ancient authors, that men brought from this nation to Rome, under the emperor Probus, appeared monstrous to the Roman people. The *Nobatae*, who inhabited about the Oasis, were established near Elephantis to restrain the Blemmyes. It is under the name of al-Kennim, that the nation possessing this part of Nubia is known. A position named *Cambyſis Ærarium*, denotes the deposit of the military chest of Cambyſes, who pushed his expedition beyond the limits of Egypt. This conqueror, after

8

having

having departed from the Nile at Siout, passed the el-Wah, and traversed one of the driest and most difficult deserts, in which the greatest part of his army perished, found himself again on the bank of the Nile, at a place now named Moscho*; opposite to which is a holme called Argo, representing the position of *A. bos*, in Ptolemy. An insult offered to the Roman name on the frontier of Egypt, under the reign of Augustus, occasioned a Roman army to pass as far as *Napata*, which was the residence of a queen named Candace, and distant from the Arabic Gulf but three days journey.

We must speak now of *Meroë*, which the ancients believed to be an island. Two rivers, which the Nile received successively on the eastern side, *Astapus* and *Astaboras*, would indeed insulate Meroë if these rivers had communication above. The latter is named in Abyssinia, Tacazzé. At its confluence with the Nile, a city indicated by the Arabian geographers in the name of Ialac, should represent Meroë, according to the position which Ptolemy assigns to it. But we find a distance given from Ialac to ascend by the Nile to this city; whose name in the Arabian

* This is the route of the Abyssinian caravan, according to the map of Mr. Bruce.

geography of Edrisi, is Nuabia, and common also to the country, as Meroë was in antiquity. Ægyptians banished by Psammitichus, and called *Sebrida*, or Strangers, obeyed a queen in possession of the kingdom of Meroë. Further on, at some distance east of the course of the Tacazzé, was *Auxume*, a royal city ; which has preserved, with the name of Axum, some remains of those edifices that decorated the Ægyptian cities. It was in a place not far from this capital that Frumentius, sent from Alexandria by St. Athanasius to teach the Abyssinians the Christian faith, established his residence, which from him is called Fremona. The route to Auxume from Adulis, near the Arabic Gulf, conducted by a city named *Colcë*, which may be Dobarua, the residence of an Abyssinian prince called Bahr-Nagash, or the King of the Maritime Country.

The Nile receives above the *Asaberis*, as we have said, on the same side, a river named *Asapus*. The testimonies of the best informed authors of antiquity are definitive on this subject. This river then can be no other than the Abawi of the Abyssinians; the sources of which, since their discovery in the beginning of the last century, have been mistaken for those of the Nile,

Nile,

Nile, the great desideratum of all antiquity, and concerning which opinions were strangely divided. Ptolemy makes the *Astapus* issue from a morass or lake named *Coloë*, which we recognize by this circumstance to be the Bahr Dambea, into which the Abawi pours its rivulet*. It is well known that this river, which forms the limits of Abyssinia on entering those of Nubia, meets another river coming from the interior parts of Africa; and which, under the name of Bahr-el-abiad, or the White River, represents indubitably what the ancients called *Nilus*, distinctively from that known to them by the name of *Astapus*. This topic it became necessary to discuss, to the refutation of the erroneous opinions hitherto received thereon. Furthermore, although the Nile of Ptolemy, issuing from two lakes at the foot of the Mountains of the Moon, may yet appear in

* The readers of Mr. Bruce's Travels will doubtless recognize fountains of the Abawi to be those which that gentleman visited with so much triumph. He will probably remark also, that the name of D'Anville is not once mentioned throughout the whole of his work. Did Mr. B. deem the opinion of this famous geographer unworthy of refutation, or was he unacquainted with his writings?

geography,

geography, it is not deemed expedient at present to place these objects in the southern hemisphere. *Coloe*, which he places under the line, is actually more northward by twelve degrees. And it may be observed that, if the Nile came from beyond the equator, the periodical rains which, in the torrid zone, follow the course of the sun on each side of the equinoctial line, would cause an inundation of that river in more than one season. Consulting the Arabian geographers, it is found that they add a third lake to the two lakes of Ptolemy; from which, besides the Nile of *Ægypt*, as they express it, issues another river called the Nile of Negroes. But it is not necessary to account for the inundation of another river, by supposing a division of the waters of the Nile; seeing that a cause equal and simultaneous produces the periodical intumescence of all rivers rising in the same climate. We learn, however, that, at the time of the increase, a canal named *Bahr-el-azurak*, or the Blue River, affords a communication between the Nile and a river of a country known by the name of *Bournou*. Ptolemy, informed of more circumstances of the interior parts of Africa than any other ancient geographer, has given us this river under the name of *Gir*;

The name of this mountain, in the Arabian geographers who speak of its riches, is Alaki, or Ollaki. They also indicate a neighbouring port, which, under the dynasty of the Ptolemies, was called *Theón Sóter*, or *Sóterón*; that is, the Preserving Deities, or Saviours. To this port also belonged the name of *Suche*, which might have been the primitive denomination bestowed on it by the natives of the country, who are called *Suchiim* in the Scriptures; and from which is formed the name of Suakem, at present distinguishing it. In its basin, of no great extent, a little isle contains a populous and very commercial city, where resides a Turkish Pacha. *Ptolemais*, which the chase of elephants had occasioned to be surnamed *Epi-theras*, or *Ferarum*, was situated on a point of land that had been insulated by art, and which is now found in the name of Ras-Ahehaz. The learned have mistaken Matzua, of which we shall presently speak, for this Ptolemais. A remarkable circumstance concerning its gulf, is, the mention that is made of a derivation from the river Astaboras into it.

Adulis is described in antiquity as a place the most frequented on this coast; and from a proximity of parallel to that of the royal city of
Auxu-

Auxumites, we see that the latitude given to it by Ptolemy is much too low. The place of this name was at some distance from the bottom of a spacious inlet, the shore of which is named Arkiko; having on the right the little isle of Matzua. Adulis was distinguished by a magnificent Greek inscription which the third of the Ptolemies, or Evergetes, placed on a throne of marble, to perpetuate the memory of a successful expedition in these countries. Among many provinces, the conquest whereof is thus recorded, we find that of *Semen*, encompassed by the high mountains which cover the coast; and this name of Semen still remains. Opposite this inlet is the greatest island in the Arabic Gulf; and which, named heretofore *Orine*, or the mountainous, is now called Dahlak. Another port more remote, as well as a city called *Sabæ*, is recognized in the name of Affab, which may have taken this form by prefixing the Arabic article, as in the name *Affabinus*, which the Troglodytes give to their Jupiter. The last place on the gulf was a *Berenice*, distinguished from others by the surname of *Epidires*, as adjacent to a passage, straitened like a throat, whereby this gulf communicates with the Erythrean Sea. About this height is the

country called *Cinnamoufera*. The cinnamon, whose name is now applied to an aromatic laurel of India, without certainty of its being the same plant, is a shrub, the branches of which bear a bark that among the ancients was highly esteemed, and of great value. The Troglodytes, crossing the gulf on rafts, carried to *Ocelis*, already mentioned in Arabia, the harvest which they made of cinnamon. They also traded with it to another port named *Mosylon*, beyond the strait.

What remains to be reviewed is on the authorities of Ptolemy, and of the author of a description of the shores of the Erythrean Sea, without the contribution of any other document of antiquity. A gulf named *Avalites* succeeds to the Arabic gulf; and its port, which we now call Zeïla, corresponds with the *Emporium* of the Avalites, with whom a Nubian nation was associated. After many other ports, among which *Mosylon*, that the entrance of a river named Soûl, or Soal as we call it, appears to indicate, comes the great promontory called *Aromata* by Ptolemy, or *Aromatum* in the genitive plural, the most eastern land of the continent of Africa, and of which the modern name is Guardafui. A promontory to the south
of

of that, and forming a chersoneuse or peninsula, as we recognize in Cape Orfui, is remarkable by the name of *Zingis* in Ptolemy. For we there recognize the name of *Zendge*, that the Arabs have extended as far as *Sefareh*, which is *Sofala* withal: a circumstance which carries the denomination of *Zendge* further back than the use of this name that in modern geography is expressed *Zanguebar*. The land which stretches along this part of the sea was called *Barbaria*, or otherwise *Azania*, which name it still preserves in the form of *Ajan*. A point changing the direction of the coast, and which the Portuguese name *das Baxas*, or *Shoals*, represents the promontory called *Noti Cornu*, or the Southern Horn. The *Magnum Littus*, or the Great Shore, may be represented by *Magadasho*; and some other ancient place on this coast, by *Brava*. The sea causing the retrocession of the coast of Africa in this part, forms what was called *Barbaricus Sinus*.

The last city to be reported on this coast is *Rapta* *, with the qualification of *metropolis*. It owed its name to the circumstance of little vessels navigating the coast, whose planks were

* From *ραπτο*, *confusa*.

connected with fatures: this term having the same signification in the Arabic language as in the Greek. Ptolemy, who in his Prolegomena on a particular occasion examines the distance between the promontory of Aromata and Rapta, fixes the difference of latitude at thirteen degrees; and from the height that we give to Cape Guardifui, Rapta must take its position in the second degree of southern latitude at furthest. It was on a river which was also called *Raptus*. Now, at this height precisely, we know a river which, divided into several streams in its approach to the sea, incloses many adjacent towns, as Paté, Sió, Ampaza, Lamo, &c. We owe to the author of the Periplus of the Erythrean Sea, before cited with Ptolemy, a circumstance worthy of remark, which is, that all this country, by a very ancient tenure, is a dependence on Arabia, and on one of its princes in particular; and that of *Muza*, a maritime city of Arabia already mentioned in its place, employed in this country collectors of the revenue. Hence we find that the establishment of the Arabs on this coast was long previous to Mahometism; the propagation of which, it might be imagined, brought them thither. From this circumstance is drawn an inference leading

leading to the discovery of *Ophir*, whither the fleets of Solomon resorted for gold, and which has escaped those who in their search for this country have cast their eyes on the eastern shore of Africa. But the discussion of this topic, as of a point appertaining to ancient geography, makes the subject of a Memoir in Vol. XXX. of the Memoirs of the Academy.

The name of *Agizymba*, given by Ptolemy to a vast tract of interior land, denotes, in the Abyssinian dialect of Ethiopia, a southern country. It appears also to have some affinity with that of the Zimbabwas, who, as they are known to be cannibals, may be the Ethiopians that we find in Ptolemy. The ultimate point of ancient geography southward was a promontory named *Prasum*, as if it had been called Cape Verd: and the difference of eight degrees of latitude, with regard to Rapta, as given by Ptolemy, attracts attention to a point which has taken from the Portuguese navigators the name of Cabo Delgado, or Cape Délié, in about the tenth degree of southern latitude. A point of latitude less remote, where he places the isle of *Menu-thias*, indicates Zanzibar, the principal of three isles which are known upon this coast. To
 apply,

apply, as in the maps hitherto published, this single point to the great island of Madagascar, is to pass the limits of Ptolemy's intelligence in geography, notwithstanding that the reigning vice of this great geographer was amplification of space. The most ancient notice that we have of Madagascar is due to Mark Pol, and does not remount higher than the thirteenth century. In concluding the description of what antiquity knew of Asia towards the east, we have remarked that its remotest shore is led by Ptolemy towards the west, to join that of Africa, which we have just been tracing; and the sea that bounds it in Ptolemy, and called *Prasodis* (as who should say, the Verdant), appears to owe its name to that of the promontory above mentioned. The opinion that some authors of antiquity seem to have of the *Antichthones*, so called as having their feet opposite to ours in the temperate zone of the northern hemisphere, might have given Ptolemy an idea of such a population in a corresponding zone. But the author of the *Periplus of the Erythrean Sea* appears inclined to believe that, beyond what he described of the African coast, this ocean penetrates into the west to join the Atlantic, but acknowledges it withal
to

to be only an hypothesis. And it may be inferred from Ptolemy that the relation made of voyages round Africa by the south, had little credit in antiquity.

III.

A F R I C A.

N U M I D I A.

MAURETANIA.

UNDER this title are collected the several countries that from the limits given to Libya on the Great Syrtis are extended to the Western Ocean. Among the ancients the name of *Syrtis** was common to two gulfs on the coast of Africa, distinguished into *Major* and *Minor*; and which, from the rocks and quick-sands, and a remarkable inequality in the motion of the waters, were deemed of perilous navigation. Mariners, corrupting the name, have called the Great Syrtis the Gulf of Sidra. At the bottom of this gulf,

* From *σύνερα*, *trabs*, quòd naves attractas mergant.

Philænorum aræ, a monument consecrated to the memory of two Carthaginian brothers of the name of Philenus, who were there exposed to death, to extend thither the dependencies of their country, were regarded as the point of separation between Cyrene and the space beyond it towards the west. Under the Ptolemies, the limits of the Cyrenaic province were further protracted to a tower named *Euphrantas*. And in this interval *Macomades Syrtis* is a place in ruins, called Sort. Strabo speaks of a great lake disemboguing into the Syrtis; and this lake, which is salt, is at its entrance named Succa. A promontory named heretofore *Cephalæ*, or the Heads, and now Canan, or Cape Mesrata, terminates the Syrtis. Further on, the *Cinyphs* has its source under a hill, distant from the sea but 200 stadia, and named by Herodotus *Charitum*, or the Graces; and this little river, we are informed, is called in the country Wadi-Quaham. We must recede to some distance from the coast, to speak of a city which has made some noise in the world of late years, by the rumour of its being petrified. This error has arisen from some shepherds of the country, who, having seen statues and bas-reliefs in marble, reported them to be men, animals,

animals, and fruits, of stone. This place being called Gh-rzé, is made known by the name of *Gerisa* in Ptolemy.

According to Ptolemy, the country the description whereof we have thus entered upon from the Pœilenean altars, is comprised in what is called Africa Proper. But in this part we distinguish a province of the Western Empire, under the name of *Tripolis*, which the circumstance of three principal cities had given to the country. *Lepcis*, the first and most considerable of these, with the surname of *Magna*, by distinction from another beyond the limits of the Tripolitane, owed its foundation to the Phœnicians; and its ruins are known by the name of *Lebida*. *Oea*, the second of these cities, has taken the name of Tripoli, on absorbing the population of the other two. *Sabrata*, the third, is mentioned by an Arabian geographer, who describes this coast, as a tower, called Sabart. This is the Tripoli Vecchio of the Mediterranean navigators. It may be said that *Pisida*, and its port, which are not far distant, have formed by alteration the modern name of Fissato. Immediately on this side the Little Syrtis, *Meninx*, otherwise called *Lotophagitis*, and afterwards *Girba*, is a little isle, well known under the name of
Zerbi,

Zerbi, and which is only separated from the continent by a channel narrow enough to be covered by a bridge. Another city, bearing the same name of *Meninx*, is probably that now called Zadaïca. The tree called *Lotus*, famous for the meat and drink afforded by a species of mast which it produced, occasioned not only the inhabitants of this isle, but likewise several other people, spread between the two Syrtes, to be called *Lotophagi**.

It is expedient now to quit the coast, and note what is worthy of remark in a country lying between this maritime region and one more interior. *Phazania* is this country, and which preserves its name in Fezzan, through which is a route conducting from Tripoli into Nigritia. *Cydamus*† is Ghedemés, where are still remains

* From *λωτος*, and *φαγω*, *edo*.

† This position appears in the Roman Itinerary under the name of Adaugmagdum; as,

Iter quod limitem TRIPOLITANUM per TURREM
TAMALLENI a TACAPIS LEPTI MAGNA
ducit - - - - - M. P. DCV SIC.

* * * * *

A THEBELAMI TILLABARI - - XX

ADAUGMAGDUM - - - XXX

TABUNAGDI - - - XXV

* * * * *

of antiquity; and the traces of ancient ways which are apparent indicate the communication that this city had with the places on the coast. The Roman arms, under Augustus, penetrated through this country to that of the Garamantes. Among many names of cities which appeared in the triumph of the younger Balbus, that of *Tabidium*, called by Ptolemy *Thabudis*, is found in Tivedou, on the route just mentioned. Some notes, which the author of this work has received from an envoy of Tripoli, indicate in this canton the dry bed of a torrent, called Wad-el Mezzeran, or Mezjerad, by equivocal pronunciation; and this torrent, which sinks in the sand after a short course, is reported by the name of *Bagradas*, in Ptolemy, but confounded with a river of the same name, that has its issue in Africa Proper, under the modern denomination of Mejerda. The great nation of *Garamantes* owed its name to the city of *Garama*; and Gherma is found in the Arabian geography. The names of Mederam and Tafava, which this geography gives to places in the same canton, agree with the positions of *Bedirum* and *Sabe*, in Ptolemy. We observe also a river in the same country named *Cinyphus* by Ptolemy,

Ptolemy, but with a similar mistake to that just remarked. For this river is confounded with the *Cinyphs*; though, as not having a continuous course to the sea, it cannot be the same. The computation which two Roman travellers, cited by Ptolemy, had made of their route, in departing from the greater Leptis, determines the distance of the city of Garama from the coast.

To return to the maritime country, the little Syrtis is now called the Gulf of Gabés, from the ancient city of *Tacape*, situated at its head, and preserving its name in this altered form. That of el-Hamma to place in its environs, and which is an appellative in the language of the country for medicinal waters, indicates the *Aquæ Tacapinæ*.

It was the case with Africa, as with Europe and Asia, to have an individual canton distinguished by the name of the continent. And the part of Africa thus distinguished was that which was nearest Italy, and the island of Sicily. The ancient people of this country were the Numides; and as they lived without fixed dwellings, the circumstance might have given occasion to an ambiguity in this name, and that of Nomades *, both terms being of Greek ori-

* Νομαδικος, *pastoralis*, a νέμο, *pasco*.

gin. A land abundantly fertile by nature, was left without culture; for, in the words of Strabo, its inhabitants abandoned their fields to savage beasts, to exhaust themselves by predatory warfare. The domination that the Carthaginians established in this country, must have operated a change in the national character of the natives; and the author above cited reports of Massanissa, whose attachment to the Romans in the second Punic war had rendered him powerful, that he contributed much to the civilization of the Numidian nation. But Numidia having been distinguished from Africa, it is of this separately that we now proceed to speak.

A F R I C A.

It is enveloped by the sea on two sides: on the east, from the bottom of the smaller Syrtis to the *Hermæum* promontory, or that of Mercury, now Cape Bon; and, on the north, from this promontory to the limits of Numidia. Its name is recognized in that of Frikia, which has remained to a principal canton of this country, that is traversed by the *Bagradas* in its course to the sea; while the name of the river is also preserved in the form of Megerda. It may be added,

added, that a line of division between the provinces of Africa and Numidia appears given by that which separates the kingdoms of Tunis and Algier. The country adjacent to the Syrtis was distinguished by the name of *Byzacium*. It was also named *Emporiæ*; and its great fertility in corn might have caused it to be regarded as a magazine of provisions, which was resorted to by sea. There was a city of the same name with that of the country; and the Arabian geography makes known its position under the name of Beghni. Among the maritime cities, the first that presents itself in the order we have adopted, is *Macomedes*, distinguished by the surname of *Minores* from another of the same name, which we have already seen at the bottom of the great Syrtis; this being what is now called el-Mahrés. *Thenæ* preserves the name of Taineh; and Skafes, which is now the most frequented port on this coast, appears to have replaced *Taphrura*. This name, which seems derived from the Greek term *Taphros*, signifying a trench, may relate to that which the second Scipio caused to be drawn to *Thenæ*, according to Pliny, to fix the limits of the country conceded to the kings of Numidia. At no great distance from the shore, the little isle

of *Cercina*, separated from a smaller isle by a narrow canal, retains its name in the form of *Kerkeni*. Though there be no mention of *Caputuada* till the reign of Justinian, we may say that the point called *Capoudia* indicates it. At some distance from the sea, a place named *el-Jem*, in which, among many remains of antiquity, there is seen an amphitheatre, answers to the position of *Tysdrus*. A peninsula on which a prince, who is said to have descended from Mahomet by Fatima, constructed in the tenth century a fortress under the name of *Mahdia*, and which the Franks name *Africa*, appears to have been the site of the *Turris Hannibalis*, whence that famous Carthaginian departed when he retired to Asia. In this part of Africa, conquered by the Arabs in the first age of Islamism, the position of *Kairwan*, distant from the sea, and which *Ocba*, who made this conquest, chose for the residence of the governors of the country, under the authority of the *Khalifs*, is taken by conjecture for the *Vicus Augusti*.

Continuing to follow the coast, we discern the name of *Tapsus*, which a victory obtained by Cæsar has rendered memorable, in that of a place called *Demsas*. By a similar indication, the

the position of Lemta shews that of *Leptis*, which, notwithstanding the qualification of *Minor*, in contradistinction to that in the Tripolitane, was far from being inconsiderable. *Hadrumetum*, whose name is also written without the aspiration, appears in the first rank among the cities of Byzacium. Its present condition is unknown; but a neighbouring place, mentioned in an after age under the name of *Cabar Susis*, is existent in Susa: and *Horrea Cælia* is well known in the vulgar denomination of Erklia. From this position the maritime country takes the name of *Zeugitana*, without our knowing whether under this name it extended as far in land as to correspond with the limits of the department that was afterwards named *Proconsularis*. In this passage to another province, where the strand of the continent appears driven in by the sea, there is remarked at some distance from the shore a place which, under the name of *Grasse*, now Jerads, was a palace furnished with delicious gardens in the time of the Vandalic kings. We know that, compelled to cede entire Spain to the Visigoths, the Vandals invaded Africa, which they possessed for near a century immediately preceding the reign of Justinian, who re-conquered it. On the coast,

Hammamet indicates in this name the *Aquæ Calidæ* of this canton. There is known a *Neapolis* in Nabel, *Curubis* in Gurbés, and *Clypea* in Aklibia; the position of which is followed immediately by the *Hermæum Promontorium*, which we had occasion to cite before.

At the bottom of the gulf which this promontory bounds on one side, a creek, of which the narrow entrance is called the Goulette *, penetrates as far as *Tunes* or *Tunetum*, which, since the entire ruin of Carthage, has become the capital city. A point which bends in the figure of a crescent moon, and called Cape Carthage, is that of a peninsula which made the site of the famous city of this name. But it is not now, as heretofore, a land almost insulated: for the sea, retired from its ancient shore, has left uncovered an extensive beach between the point just mentioned and that named Porto Farina, near a promontory which terminates the opposite side of the gulf. An isthmus of twenty-five stadia, or three miles, in breadth, which joined the peninsula to the main, is no longer to be distinguished from it; and what is

* *Goulette*, an appellative word for the narrow entrance to a harbour, appears to be used here as a proper name, and therefore is not translated.

still called el Marza, or the Port, is at a considerable distance from the sea. The circuit of 360 stadia given to this peninsula, must be of the shortest measure, to be commensurate with the twenty-four miles assigned by another authority to the vast inclosure comprehending the city with its ports. It had a citadel, named *Byrsa*, on an eminence; and an interior port, excavated by human labour, as its name of *Cóthón** denoted. Founded by the Tyrians, the name *Carthada*, which they gave it, signifies in the Phœnician language the new city. And this name in the Greek writers is not, as in the Latins, *Carthago*, but *Carchedon*. Destroyed by the younger Scipio 146 years before the Christian æra, its re-establishment, projected by Cæsar, was executed by Augustus; and Strabo, writing under Tiberius, speaks of Carthage as one of the most flourishing cities of Africa. Its second destruction by the Arabs, under the khalifat of Abdel-Melik, was towards the end of the seventh century. Among its ruins are discovered cisterns; and in the country are the remains of an aqueduct proceeding from a place named Zowan, considerably distant towards the south.

* Κωθων, *poculum*.

Inclining towards Utica we meet the *Bagradas*, whose mouth was heretofore nearer to Carthage than it is at present. For it had changed its course to pass under the position of ancient Utica, which was formerly separated from it by the site of a camp, which the advantage of situation had recommended to the choice of the first Scipio, and which, from the family of this great captain, is cited in more than one passage of history by the designation of *Castra Cornelia*. Utica, whose name in the Greek writers is read *Itbyca*, a Tyrian colony as well as Carthage, and even of prior foundation, was the principal city of this country in the time which elapsed between the destruction of Carthage and its re-establishment. There is mention of a place which has supplanted it, under the name of Satcor, in the history of the conquest of the country by the Arabs. The Mesjerda, after traversing a small pool which heretofore separated the camp of Scipio from Utica, continues its course to Porto-Farina, which is covered by a point named formerly *Apollinis Promontorium*, now Ras Zebid. On the coast which then looks to the north, *Hippo Zarytas* was thus surnamed by distinction from *Hippo Regius*, by reason of its situation among artificial canals, which afforded the

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the sea entrance to a navigable lagoon that was adjacent. The alteration of its name into that of Ben-zert, as we find it in the Arabian geography, preserves some affinity with its ancient denomination; which the practice of seamen, in calling it Biferte, has totally extinguished. The last place to be mentioned on this coast is *Tabraca*, of which the little isle of Tabarca preserves the name. We know of no other river that may be the *Rubricatus* of Ptolemy, than that which falls into the sea opposite this isle. It is also the *Tusca*, which according to Pliny bounds Africa on the side of Numidia, and is now the Wad-el-Berber. Ascending by it some distance, we recognize, in the name of Vegja, a considerable city which by Sallust is named *Vacca*, and by others *Vaga*.

The interior country remains now to be inspected. Ascending by the Bagradas, we find *Tuburbo* under the same name; and *Tucabrum*, in Tucaber. Another *Tuburbo*, distinguished by the surname of *Majus*, and whose position south of Tunis, and widely distant from the precedent, appears also in the form of Tubernok. In the name of Wad-el-Bul, which a river received by the Bagradas bears, that of *Bulla*, surnamed *Regia*, is evident. It is only by being

ing near to *Tagaste*, a Numidian city, and the native place of St. Augustine, that the position of *Madaurus*, the city of Apuleius, is judged. That which is now called Urbs, and otherwise Kef, where are remains of antiquity, is *Sicca Venera*; although an English traveller*, to whose information we owe much topographical intelligence of this country, makes a distinction between these names, as appropriate to two several positions. We find the name of *Tucca*, with ancient vestiges, in a place named Tugga; but which cannot be the same with *Tucca Terebinthina* of the Roman Itinerary. It must here be said, that the positions given by Ptolemy appear in such disorder, that we have no other means of assigning them suitable places than by following the traces of Roman ways, which abound more in this part of Africa than in any other country of the ancient Itineraries. These means are, nevertheless, not without difficulty, as the author has experienced in many attempts. *Zama*, memorable for the victory of Scipio over Hannibal, is given as immediate to another place on one of these ways; though there is reason, from other circumstances, to form a

* Dr. Shaw. D.

doubt of its true position. One is astonished to find that of *Musti**, which by a similar problem is assigned a place in the center of Africa, appear in the Ecclesiastical Notices as an episcopal see of Numidia, rather than of the proconsular province. *Ammedera* may be now Hedra. *Sufetula*, a considerable city, to judge of it by the concourse of many ways, is found in Sbaitla. *Septimunicia* is mentioned as being at the foot of a great mountain named *Burgaon*, which appears to be a continuation of *Ufaletus*, retaining the name of Ufelet.

What remains of the province of Africa is the part of Byzacium, which stretches towards the south. To arrive at it, we must traverse arid and desert places, as history testifies in speaking of the forced march effected by Marius to surprise *Capsa*, a great city, which, from its difficulty of access, was judged by Jugurtha a proper deposit for reserved treasure. The position of it is known, and its name is pronounced *Cafsa*. *Thale* is likewise spoken of with circumstances which, in relation to the precedent, appear to suit the position of *Telepte*, in the Roman Itinerary. We are indebted to

* *Musti* appears in the Itinerary ninety-two miles from Carthage, on the circuitous route by *Tebeſſe* to *Cæsarea*.

the English traveller for the recognizance of a long and narrow lake, divided in two by a ford, and which represents, under the African names of Faroun and el-Loudeah, the *Paludes* called *Tritonis* and *Libya* in antiquity. The first of these communicated the epithet of Tritonia to Minerva; who, it is pretended, first revealed herself in these places. What are found on this mere, under the names of Tofer and Nef-ta, indicate the positions of *Tisurus* and *Nepte*. A military post on this frontier, called *Turris Tamalleni*, is discovered in the name of Tamelem; and the country is that now called Beled-ul-Gérid, or the Region of Grasshoppers.

NUMIDIA.

This name extended primitively to all the country comprised between Africa Proper, and the more ancient boundary of Mauretania, which was a river named *Molochath*, or *Mulva*, now Mulvia, whose mouth is opposite Cape Gata, on the southern shore of Spain; and this space is now occupied by the kingdom of Algier. Two people participated this extensive country: the *Maffyli*, on the side of Africa; and the *Maffufili*, towards Mauretania: and a promontory far advanced

vanced in the sea, heretofore named *Tretum*, now Sebda-ruz, or the Seven Capes, by the people of the country, and by mariners Bergaronie, made the term of separation between them. They obeyed two princes celebrated in history; the first being subjects of Masinissa, the second of Syphax. The attachment of Masinissa to the Romans, required on their part not only a re-establishment in the kingdom of which he had been despoiled by Syphax, but also that he were guaranteed in possession of that of his enemy; an event that united Numidia under one prince. This kingdom, in the same state under Jugurtha, and the same also under Juba, was vanquished by Cæsar, who reduced Numidia to a province. But Augustus having gratified Juba, son of Juba, with a part of the kingdom of his father, this province of Numidia suffered abscission of that part which had taken the name of Mauretania; and appeared finally bounded by the river *Amp-sagas*, that falls into the sea on the side of the promontory of *Tretum*, and which is now named Wad-il-Kibir, or the Great River.

The first place remarkable on the coast is *Hippo Regius*, the episcopal see of St. Augustin; and near its ancient site is known a town named Bona.

Bona. The mount *Pappua*, where Gelimer, the last king of the Vandals, who was vanquished by Belisarius, sought a retreat, and which is now named Edoug, rises in its environs. At the bottom of the gulf that succeeds, and which, heretofore called *Sinus Numidicus*, is now the Gulf of Stora, *Ruficade*, a considerable city, preserves a fragment of its name in that of Sgigada. *Cullu*, under the promontory of *Tretum*, has not changed its name. Ascending by the Ampsagus about fifty miles, we find *Cirta*, the residence of the kings of Numidia; and which, from a partisan named Sittius, to whom Cæsar was indebted for great services in his African war, was called *Sittianorum Colonia*. But having been afterwards named *Constantina*, under this name it still subsists, as the chief city of the interior country. A river which falls into the Wad-il-Kibir, nearly involves it; and the traces of many of the Roman ways which diverged from it, are still apparent in its environs. *Milevis*, which is not far distant from it, is recognized in Mila; and *Sigus*, in Siguenic. Inclining towards *Hippoo*, *Tipasa* appears in Tifas; and a place named Hammam indicates the *Aquæ* which Tibilis had in its vicinity. The places *Tagaste* and *Tebeste*, on the frontier
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of Africa, are found in Tajelt and Tebefs. Two other places distant from Constantina towards the south, called Lambese and Lamasbe, give evidently the positions of *Lambæsa* and *Lamasba*: and *Bagai*, on the flank of Gebel Auras, retains the same name. The *Aurafius Mons*, though at first appearing difficult of access, occupies a great space of even and cultivated lands. This frontier affords entrance to a vast country distinguished by the name of *Gætulia*, which confines also on Mauretania. A river named Zab, which communicates its name to the country that it traverses, is mentioned by the name of *Zaba*, in the times of the Lower Empire. The *Savus*, or *Sabus*, which Ptolemy places in Mauretania Cæsariensis, where such a river does not exist, should be referred to this, as the modern denomination sufficiently evinces. If Ptolemy conducts a river of this name to the sea, it should be remembered that he also continues the courses of a *Bagradas* and a *Cyniphs* thither; which totally perish in the interior country, as does the Zab under discussion. We shall conclude our report of Numidia with the notice of a principal city in this canton of Zab, named Pescara, which evidently indicates that of *Veserita*, or *Vescether*.

MAURETANIA.

It is thus, and not *Mauritania*, that this name appears in most monuments of antiquity, whether medals or lapidary inscriptions and it may be added, that the national name is *Maurasii*, according to the Greek writers. The country over which Bocchus, who delivered Jugurtha to the Romans, reigned, was limited, as we have said in speaking of the primitive state of Numidia, by the river *Molochath*, whose name, being otherwise *Malca*, has given occasion to some modern authors, misled by Ptolemy, to distinguish two rivers for one. We are not precisely informed what occasioned the amplification of ancient Mauretania: it is known, however, that it was Juba, by the favour of Augustus put in possession of the states of the two Maurish princes, Bogud and Bocchus, who constructed the city of *Cæsarea*, which gave the name of *Cæsariensis* to that part of Mauretania which was taken from Numidia. Now if it be supposed that Mauretania was a concession prior to the aggrandizement made of his paternal domain to the kingdom of Juba, we shall find in these circumstances

cumstances what gave occasion to the extension of the name. This kingdom was reduced into a province under Claudius, and divided into two : *Cæsariensis*, in what had belonged to Numidia ; and *Tingitana*, the original Mauretania, which extended to the ocean.

To enter into a detail of maritime positions, as first in order, we must take our departure from the mouth of the river *Ampsagas*. *Igil-gilis* preserves the name of Jigel, or Jijeli, which in the pronunciation of seamen is Gigeri, and which is commonly so pronounced in speaking of the capture of this place by the French, in 1664. The river *Audus* is that which the sea receives near Bujeiah. The transposition of some letters does not conceal from observation, in the name of Tedlés, the ancient one of *Saldæ*. Let us add, by the way, that *Tubusuptus*, apart from the shore, corresponds with a place called Burg, in the canton of Kuko, which is covered by a great and precipitate mountain, named *Ferrarius Mons*, now Jurjura. Further on, a river, whose name is Ser, or Iffer with the article, refers to the *Serbetes*. The initial syllable common to the names *Rusazus*, *Rusipisir*, *Rusucurru*, and many others, seems to denote, in the Punic language, a cape, or point of land,

as Ras, in the Arabic. In this series of places there is no mention of Algier; this city being of later date than the time which makes the term of antiquity. Its name, purely Arabic, is formed of al-Gazaïr, the denomination of a little isle which covers its port, and which is joined to the continent by a mole. In the name of *Rusu-curru*, the part which is peculiar and distinctive from many other names, is preserved in that of Hur, as indicated by an Arabian geographer. Ruins at Serfel would appear to be those of *Cæsarea*; but, in the Roman Itinerary, this city is more remote towards *Cartenna*, well known in the modern form of Tenez. *Icosum* consequently takes the place which Serfel now occupies; and a port, mentioned by an Arabian geographer under the name of Vacur, should be that of *Cæsarea*; which, before it was embellished and elevated to the rank of capital under king Juba, was named *Iol*. This city was extremely injured by the revolted barbarians, when the count Theodosius, father to the emperor of that name, was charged with the command in Africa.

It may be said, in general terms, that all this coast was filled with Roman colonies; the detail of which would contribute to dilate this
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work beyond the limits of an epitome. After *Cartenna*, which succeeds Cæsarea, is the mouth of the river *Chinalaph*, the most considerable of this country ; and of which, the modern name of Shellif is not without some affinity with the precedent. We shall cite *Murustaga*, because we find it in the name of Mustuganim. *Arse-naria* might be applied to Arzeû, if, by the order of places, the *Portus Magnus* had not taken this position. As to *Portus Divini*, there is no doubt of their being those of Oran, and Marzal-Kibir, which is adjacent, and whose name signifies the Great Port. The *Metagonium Promontorium*, which, according to Strabo, is opposite to New Carthage, agrees very exactly in this circumstance with the situation of a point of land which closes on the western side a deep gulf, whose name of Harfgone may be observed to correspond with the Greek denomination of the promontory. If the same name be found in some other authors, it is not with the same evidence of its identity. The last place in ancient Numidia, as in the Mauretania of Cæsarea, is *Siga*, at some distance from the sea, and which was the residence of Syphax before the invasion of the kingdom of Masinissa had put him in possession of Cirta. The place to which

is given the remarkable name of Ned-Roma, occupies its place, and preserves vestiges of antiquity. At length we reach the bank of the *Molochath*, whose name is also read *Mulucha*; and near which, an ancient fortress called *Cala*, making the term of a Roman way, preserves the same name in Calaat-el-Wad, which signifies the Castle of the River.

But, before entering upon Tingitana, we must take a cursory view of the interior part of the province of Cæsarea. *Sitifi*, as the most distinguished city, was exalted to the dignity of metropolis, in a particular Mauretania, formed in a later age; and whose district, adjacent to Numidia, was called *Sitifensis*. This city still exists with the name of Sitef. Traversing the mountains towards the south, a plain country contiguous to the Zab, is observed to contain a salt fen, called el-Shot, which is the *Saline Nubonenses*. *Tubuna* is recognized in Tubnah; and *Desena* in Deufen, distant from the Zab. A castle, named *Auzea* in Tacitus and in the Roman Itinerary, may be assigned to the position of a fortress called Burg *; a term which
seems

* This was a name brought by the Vandalic conquerors into Africa, as by the Anglo Saxons into Britain, and which properly

seems to be used as appellative for such places in Barbary, and other countries of the Levant. The name of *Castrum Audiense*, in the Notice of the Empire, appears to conduct towards the beginning of the course of the *Audus*. *Malliana* keeps the name of Meliana. *Succubar* was seated on the acclivity of a mountain, whose modern name is Zuchar. *Fundus Mazucanus* is found in Mazuna : and it appears from the account of an historian *, that the Count Theodosius, departing from *Tigavas* in this canton, crossed the *Ancorarius Mons* to attack the *Mazices*. Thus this mountain answers to that named Waneferis ; and the position given under the name of Midroe, appears to be the same with that of *Medianum Castellum*, which was the ultimate point of a Roman expedition in this country. The nation we have just

properly signifies a castle, tower, or fortress: but as most towns were defended by a castle in times of violence, burgh, burgh, or burrough, came by synecdoche to denote a town itself. Πύργος, *turris*, and in the Macedonian dialect βύργος, is one of the many words which prove the Greek to be a dialect of the Gothic. Pinkerton affirms that, of the two thousand radicals in the German language, eight hundred are recognized to be Greek.

* Ammianus Marcellinus. D.

named was a powerful one; and we find the *Maxices* in Libya, and in the environs of the Oases. *Mina* preserves its name purely; and the *Gadum Castra* is recognized in Tagadeont. The position of *Regiæ*, denoting a royal dwelling, is found by the direction of a Roman way to be Tlemcen, where the Arab princes of the house of Beni-Merin also established their residence. Through the weakness of the Numidian nation of Massesylians, this country was conquered by the Getulians, who peopled all the border as far as the Syrtes. One must read Procopius's War of the Vandals, to have an idea of the rude and savage life of the Getulians. These are the people properly called Bereberes, who have given the name to Barbary; preserving themselves distinct from the Arabs whom the progress of Islamism, and the dominion of the khalifs, have spread over these western countries of Africa.

WE pass now to *Tingitana*. What had been Mauretania Proper was thus called from the name of its principal city, in the same manner that we have seen the other Mauretania distinguished. It occupied the space between the river *Molochath* and the Western Ocean. At
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the time of the division of the Roman empire into east and west, Tingitana is seen arranged among the provinces of Spain; and, exclusively of the other provinces of Africa, comprised in the *Diæcesis* of Italy, under the designation of *Hispania Transfretana*, or Spain beyond the Strait; an union that seems to have been induced by proximity. The expulsion of the Vandals from Spain, put the Goths also in possession of the province of Tingitana; the commandant of which, under the last king of the Visigoths, in vengeance of a private injury, introduced the Maures into that kingdom the beginning of the eighth century. The western situation of this extremity of Africa, procured it from the Arabs the name of Garb, from an appellative in their language; the province of Tingitana corresponding nearly with the kingdom of Fez.

We have scarcely any other but maritime positions to recount. *Rusadir* is the first that presents itself, followed by a promontory of the same name; as the cape called Tres-forcas immediately succeeds Melilla. *Parietina* may be represented by Velez de Gomera. *Tænia Longa*, which by this name denotes a narrow tongue of land, is Targa. The position of *Iagath*, in Ptolemy, is the same with Tetewen,

or, as it is more commonly pronounced, Tetuan. It is agreed that the mount *Abyla*, the column of Hercules that is opposite to *Calpe* in Europe, answers to an elevated point, forming a peninsula*, of which a place named Ceuta closes the isthmus. There is mention of this place under the name of *Septum*, or *Septa*; but not before the sixth century, and the reign of Justinian. Mounts called *Septem Fratres*, spoken of much earlier by several authors, ought to be distinguished from those, since they precede *Abyla* both in Ptolemy and in the Antonine Itinerary, which follow a contrary order to that observed here. Thus what the Arabs have called *Gebel Moufa*, must be the Seven Brothers. The name of *Tingis* subsists in that of *Tinja*; which, altered by usage, is *Tangier*. But the position of the ancient city was on the right, or opposite side of the creek to the modern, and more interior withal. Beyond this is the point which separates the strait from the shore of the Western Ocean; and the name of *Spartel*, which mariners give it, with the Italian pronunciation, seems owing to the par-

* *Peninsule*, in the original; a Celtic word, denoting a small peninsula, terminating in a head land or promontory; as the *Mull* of Gallway, the *Mull* of Cantire, &c.

ition which it makes of the two seas. The name of *Ampelusia**, which it bore among the Greeks as being abundant in vines, has the same signification with that of *Cotes*, in the Punic or Phœnician language; and this canton of Africa is still noted for the beauty and flavour of the grapes that it produces.

On the shore of the ocean, *Zilis*, having assumed the Arabic article to its name, is now *Azzilia*. *Lixus*, or *Linx*, which tradition has made the dwelling of Anteus overcome by Hercules, is *Araïs*, but by corruption called *Larache*; and the river which bore the name of *Lixus* preserves it in the form of *Lucos*. Although in Ptolemy the position of *Banasa* appears inland, yet there is superior evidence of its being near the sea, on the passage of a Roman way, given in the Itinerary from Sala to Tingis; and what the seamen call Old Mamorc may represent it. *Subu*, the greatest river of the country, discharged itself there; but it appears to have changed its mouth to *Mahmora*, preserving its name in the form of *Subu*. *Sala*, heretofore at some distance from the sea, but now on its margin, is sepa-

* From *αμπελος*, *vitis*.

rated in three divisions or quarters; the two whereof that are nearest the sea being divided between themselves by a river of the same name, and distinguished together by the designation of New Salee; while the third, more interior, is called Rabat, or the City, emphatically. This is the utmost Roman city on this coast; and an ulterior position, under the name of *Exploratio ad Mercurium*, explicitly denotes an advanced post to guard the frontier, and consecrated to the divinity presiding over highways and passes. In the inland country, departing from the Lixus, is found the position of *Babba*, surnamed *Julia campestris*, which we are inclined to apply to a place from its groves of orange trees called Naranja. *Volubilis* may, with more confidence, be assigned to a place named Gualili; which preserves fragments of antiquity. Mekenez, the ordinary residence of the emperors of Morocco *, is the nearest city. Fez, more interior in situation, owes its foundation to the Arab princes; and the residence of the Fatimites of the house of Edris made it a considerable city. The Roman arms penetrated further than this position, in the war

* They are designated *shérifs* of Morocco in the original.

made in Mauretania, under the reign of Claudius; for Suetonius Paulinus passed mount *Atlas*, and found a river named *Gér*: a circumstance that determines this passage to have been through that principal branch of *Atlas*, called *Ziz*. Two places which are immediately beyond, one named Ger-filbin, the other Helel, preserve manifestly the ancient names *Cilaba* and *Alele*. Though far distant from Phazania, Pliny transports them thither; and, by their true situation, the conquest of them should be ascribed to the commander above mentioned rather than to Balbus, of whom we have spoken in treating of the Garamantes.

IV.

L I B Y A

VEL AFRICA INTERIOR.

WHAT remains to be delineated of the interior parts of Africa, may be announced under this title, as we find it in Ptolemy. To the Getulia immediately contiguous to Numidia and the Mauretanas, succeeds a vast space divested of all local circumstance, and exhibited in the chart under the title of *Deserta Libyæ Interioris*. *Melano-Getuli*, Black Getulians, occupied it in antiquity, and confined on a country called Nigritia, which owes its name less to the Negro race in general, than to the river which traverses this part of Africa. The ancients knew this river under the name of *Nigir*, which, contrary to the opinion they commonly had of it, directs its course from west to east,

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as Herodotus indeed appears to indicate. For he relates that the Nafamones, sent by an Ammonian king to discover the sources of the Nile, had found on their route between the west and south a great river flowing towards the east. But it is with this river as with that before mentioned under the name of *Gir*; enfeebled by frequent derivations, it perishes in the earth. The Arabian geographer points out lakes called Fresh Seas, where it is, presumed the Niger diffuses what remains of its waters at its eastern extremity. For a principal city named *Nigira* by Ptolemy, that which became the residence of the Fatimites, who in the first ages of Mahometism erected a kingdom called Ghana in this part of Africa, ought to be preferred to Tombut or Tombouctou, whose foundation by a Barbary prince remounts but to the commencement of the thirteenth century.

In the less remote and maritime part, the *Autololes* are mentioned as a great nation; from whom the Roman frontier of Mauretania suffered molestation. Getulians, distinguished by the designation of *Daræ*, have left their name to Darah, separated from Morocco by a branch of Mount Atlas. As to the *Pharusii* or *Perorsi*, we can only cite their names, there being a diversity

versity of opinions concerning their situation. On the shore of the ocean Ptolemy offers in succession to Sala a detail of numerous positions, which it would be difficult and but little interesting to seek for in those actually existing. What he indicates successively under the names of *Atlas Minor* and *Atlas Major*, appear applicable to two promontories ; the first of which may be Cape Cantin, as he fixes that under the same parallel, or within a few minutes of it ; and it is observed to be precisely accurate in his latitude of the *Fretum*, or Strait. This cape must be the *Soloe* of the author, whoever he be, of the memoir intituled the Periplus of Hanno. For with a fleet of sixty vessels, after two days sail from the strait (a reckoning which finds them about the latitude of Salee), standing westward, they made the promontory in question conformable to the topical disposition of the coast. If the conclusion that may be formed of the circumstances of this relation be not absolutely the same with what is here given, this report of circumstances is at least a proof that we have not neglected to consult it. The *Atlas Major* of Ptolemy having $26\frac{1}{2}$ degrees of latitude, becomes of consequence Cape Bojadore ; and in the Portuguese charts prepared from the reports of
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of navigators who opened the passage to India, after exploring this coast, the shore that follows Bojadore is called Terra Alta, whether from the circumstance of its rising immediately from the margin of the sea, or from the mountainous aspect of the interior country.

In the interval of these two promontories a port named *Rufupis* may be represented by Azafi; and *Mysocoras*, which succeeds, by Mogodor. Another remarkable place on this coast, and which the Portuguese have named Santa Cruz, commanded by a castle called Tamara, should be *Tamufiga*. Cape Ger, which terminates a considerable gulf, at the bottom whereof is Santa Cruz, may correspond with the promontory distinguished by the name of Hercules, to whom is attributed an expedition in this country. The *Fortunatæ Insulæ* are ranged under the same meridian, but in too low a latitude in Ptolemy: and, as they are actually more northern than the greater promontory of Atlas, should have preceded it in the order that we have followed. Strabo correctly places them opposite the coast of Mauretania; and Pliny, still more precise, finds their position opposite the nation of the Autololes. We owe the knowledge of their true situation to the curiosity

sity of Juba, king of Mauretania, in the judgment of Pliny more illustrious by his studies than by his dignity *. Those of them that lie nearest to the continent, were called *Purpuraria*, as Juba designed to establish there a purple dye. The more remote being specially denominated the Fortunate Isles, we must recognize in them Lançarota and Fortuventura, of which a French gentleman named Bethancourt took possession in the beginning of the fifteenth century. *Canaria* has given the name of Canaries to these isles in general. From the snows which cover the summit of Tenerif, the name of *Nivaria* is adjudged to this island ; and what has been reported of a tree distilling water from its leaves as rain, in the isle of Ferro, may have occasioned the Latin name of *Pluviala*, and the Greek one of *Ombrios*, to be attributed to it. The names of *Capraria* and *Junonia* thus fall on Gomera and Palma. What makes the Canaries a remarkable object in geography, is the use that is still made of them as a point from which to commence the account of longitude ; and they being the most western land known to the ancients, they with signal propriety served them for that purpose.

* Studiorum claritate memorabilior quàm regno. D.

The most remarkable object beyond Cape Bojadore, is a spacious mouth of a river called by the Portuguese Rio do Ouro, or the River of Gold, and which may correspond with the river named *Salathi* in Ptolemy, who indicates also a city of this name. And if the *Lixus* in the Periplus of Hanno be ascribed to an actual object, it must be to this river; seeing that two days of a southern course from the strait, and one of an eastern, are given to arrive at the isle named *Cerne*. In this circuit may be recognized Cape Blanca: and the isle of Arguin, which the Maures call Ghir, is probably *Cerne*. But a rigorous application of distances cannot be admitted in this case; since the distance between this isle and the strait is not estimated in the Periplus as more considerable than that which is evidently shorter, between Carthage and the strait. We must go further to find the *Daradus*, a great river which Ptolemy brings from a mountain named *Caphas*; concerning which it may be said, that we have some intimation of the name Caffaba, towards the beginning of the Senegal river; which is not the Niger, as was formerly believed. The great promontory which succeeds, under the name of *Arsenarium*, is evidently Cape de Verd; and

the circumstance of the *Ryffadium* being placed adjacent by Ptolemy, and a little retired withal, indicates this to be the point of Almadia, on the south side of the cape. Ptolemy furnishes in these regions objects for which we are indebted to him alone. He knew the river Gambia under the name of *Stachir*, succeeding these promontories. The *Hesperu-Ceras*, or the Western Horn, is a cape beyond this river; and whence the coast, which hitherto tends southward looking to the east, turns suddenly eastward to make a full face to the south; as is known by actual observation.

We are now very near the ultimate point to which ancient geography can be extended on the western coast of Africa. The want of agreement and precision in the little that the authors of antiquity furnish in the notice of objects so remote with respect to them, would render the discussion of them superfluous, without making the subject of it more interesting. It may however be briefly observed, that there is mention of a *Sinus Hespericus*, or Western Gulf; of the *Insule Hesperidum*; of an isle *Gorganis*, or *Gorgades Insulæ*; of a mountain named *Theón-chema*, or the Car of the Gods; and lastly of *Noti-cornu*, or Southern Horn, a promon-

promontory which is said to be the term of the voyage of the Carthaginian fleet of Hanno. But elsewhere, in the Periplus that bears his name, it appears that his commander did not return to Carthage till he had circumnavigated the continent of Africa. This incongruity confessedly renders the navigation of Hanno suspicious : and female mariners called Gorilles, and rivers of fire falling into the sea, according to this Periplus, prove that the relation is not to be credited in all that it reports. But if we give attention to the disposition of this coast, now too well known to admit of conjecture, we shall find, after the Western Horn, a curve in the shore, which incloses a great number of islands : and, proceeding onward, we discover no other mountain than that of Sierra Leone, to which succeeds a point of land named Cape St. Anne, separated indeed from the continent by a narrow channel, but in such a manner as escaped the observation of the first navigators among the moderns. In consequence of an indispensable submission to modern geography, we have admitted these objects into the chart of the world known to the ancients, as the most remote withal of their geography in these longitudes. Concerning

the situation of the *Hesperii Æthiopes*, or Western Æthiopians, it may be remarked, that the Maures being in possession of all that the desert comprehends, and as far as the Senegal, it is from this river the population of the Negro races commences, which are sufficiently distinct from all other African people.

After having thus terminated the third and last part of the ancient world, by tracing the shore of the Atlantic Ocean, there might appear something yet wanting were we to preserve a total silence concerning the famous island of the same name with this ocean. But who will believe it can be referred to the new world, or continent of America, and believe at the same time that the people who inhabited it came, in an age much anterior to the time of history, to make conquests in Europe and Asia, which on this occasion had no other means of repelling the invaders than what were found in the resistance and valour of the Athenians? Who does not rather see, in the narrative of Plato on this event*, an Athenian willing to flatter his countrymen; and, in what he publishes of the policy of the Atlantides, a philosopher occupied with speculations more magnificent

* In *Timeus* and *Critias*. D.

than practicable? As this island appears no more, it has been said that a continent, to which was attributed more extent than to Africa and Asia together, was submerged in twenty-four hours : a catastrophe that is said to have rendered dangerous the navigation of the Atlantic Ocean, though it is no longer so. That there existed an unknown continent, might well have made an hypothesis in the speculations of some of the learned among the ancients, seeing that what they knew of land on the globe, covered but a small part of its surface. Aristotle, in the book where he treats of the world, is explicit on this subject, without saying more ; a conduct more laudable than that which is fathered upon him in another book intitled “ The Wonders.” For in this work we find reported an island discovered by the Carthaginians, which, though abundant in all things, was without inhabitants ; and that those, in the fear of being deserted by their citizens, who would fain have emigrated thither, prohibited the navigation to it under pain of death : a tale not so marvellous indeed as what we read in the Dialogues of Plato, though meriting as little attention.

END OF AFRICA.

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N. B. The Translator observing with concern the errors that have crept into the text, has been sedulous of exactness in the compilation of these tables; to the end that they may be objects of reference for the orthography of the names in cases of ambiguity.

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I N D E X

TO THE NAMES

OF PEOPLE, PLACES, &c.

THE names in Italic characters being transcribed from the Author's NOMENCLATURE, are to be found only in the folio Maps: and, far from being a catalogue of all the positions comprised therein, this Nomenclature is limited to the notice of those for which modern names can be found with more or less evidence of identity.

The initial syllables EU. AS. AF. denote EUROPE, ASIA, and AFRICA. The Roman cyphers indicate the chapters of each.

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Catti	—	—	—	113
<i>Catualium.</i>	GALL.	Hael.		
Caturiges (pop. & civit.)	Chorges	—	—	55
<i>Catufiacum.</i>	GALL.	Chaours.		
Cavares	—	—	—	50
Cauca.	Cauca	—	—	22
				Caucasiæ

Caucasiæ pylæ.	Tatar Topa	—	368
Cauci	—	—	109
Caucones	—	—	296
Caudium	—	—	172
<i>Caulon.</i>	EU. VI.	Caulonia distrutta.	
Caumus.	Kaiguez	—	335
Caurium.	Coria	—	36
<i>Causennis.</i>	BRIT.	Fokingham.	
Caystrus fl.	Kitchik Meinder	—	307
<i>Ceba.</i>	EU. VI.	Ceva.	
<i>Cebenia.</i>	EU. VIII.	Ceben.	
Cebanna mons.	Cevennes	—	42
<i>Cebus fl. & ad Cebum.</i>	EU. VIII.	Zebris and Ziber.	
Cedissus.	See Kedes Nephtali.		
Celæne.	See Apamea Cibotus.		
Celeia.	Cillei	—	132
Celenderis.	Kelnar	—	346
Celethrum.	Castoria	—	198
<i>Celeucum.</i>	EU. V.	Kel-heim.	
Celsa.	Xelsa	—	23
Celtiberi	—	—	22
Celtici	—	—	38
Celticum prom.	Cape Finisterre	—	38
Celydnus fl.	Salnich	—	194
<i>Cema mons.</i>	GALL.	Camelione, la Caillole.	
<i>Cemenelium.</i>	GALL.	Cimies.	
<i>Cena.</i>	EU. VI.	Siculiana.	
<i>Cenalata.</i>	EU. VI.	San Fiorenzo.	
Cenchreæ.	Kenkri	—	220
<i>Ceneta.</i>	EU. VI.	Ceneda.	
Cenomani Aulerci	—	—	64
Cenomani.	GALL. CIS.	—	150
Centrites fl.	—	—	361
Centrones	—	—	57
Centum-Cellæ.	Civita Vecchia	—	162
<i>Centurinum.</i>			

<i>Centurinum.</i>	EU. VI.	Centuri.				
<i>Centuripæ.</i>	EU. VI.	Centorlu.				
Ceos inf.	Zia.	—	—	—	—	232
Çepha.	Hefn-keif	—	—	—	—	361
Cephalæ prom.	Canan, or Cape Mesrata					621
Cephallenia inf. & oppid.	Cefalonia	—				210
Cephalœdis.	Cefalu	—	—	—	—	186
<i>Cephiſſia.</i>	EU. VII.	Kephifia.				
Cephiffus fl.	PHOC.	—	—		212, 213	
Cepi vel Kepi.	Kepil	—	—	—	—	515
<i>Cepionis turris.</i>	GALL.	Chipiona.				
Ceramus & Ceramicus finus.	Keramo	—				334
Ceraſus vel Pharnacia.	Kereſoun	—				303
<i>Cerata mors.</i>	EU. VII.	Kerata.				
<i>Ceratus fl.</i>	EU. VII.	Apoſelemi.				
<i>Cerbalus fl.</i>	EU. VI.	Carapelle.				
Cercina inf.	Kerkeni	—	—	—	—	628
<i>Cerebelliaca.</i>	GALL.	Chabueil.				
Ceretani. in Cardgna	—	—	—	—	—	16
Cerſennia.	EU. VI.	Santa-Felicità in Ce-				
		fenna, near Coll' Armelo.				
<i>Cerilli.</i>	EU. VI.	Cirella.				
<i>Cerintbus.</i>	EU. VII.	Zero.				
<i>Cermia.</i>	AS. III.	Cormachiti.				
Cerne inf.	Arquin	—	—	—	—	656
<i>Cervaria.</i>	GALL.	Calla Cervara.				
<i>Cerynia.</i>	AS. III.	Cerina.				
<i>Cefada.</i>	HISP.	Hira.				
Cefena.	Cefna	—	—	—	—	154
<i>Ceffero.</i>	GALL.	Saint-Tuberi.				
<i>Cefſiæ.</i>	EU. VI.	Mount Seſſin.				
Ceftrus fl.	—	—	—	—	—	341
<i>Cetaria.</i>	EU. VI.	Calla delio Scuarciaſtoré.				
Cetis	—	—	—	—	—	347
Cetius mons	—	—	—	—	—	130
Cetobriga. near Serubal	—	—	—	—	—	39

Cevelum.

